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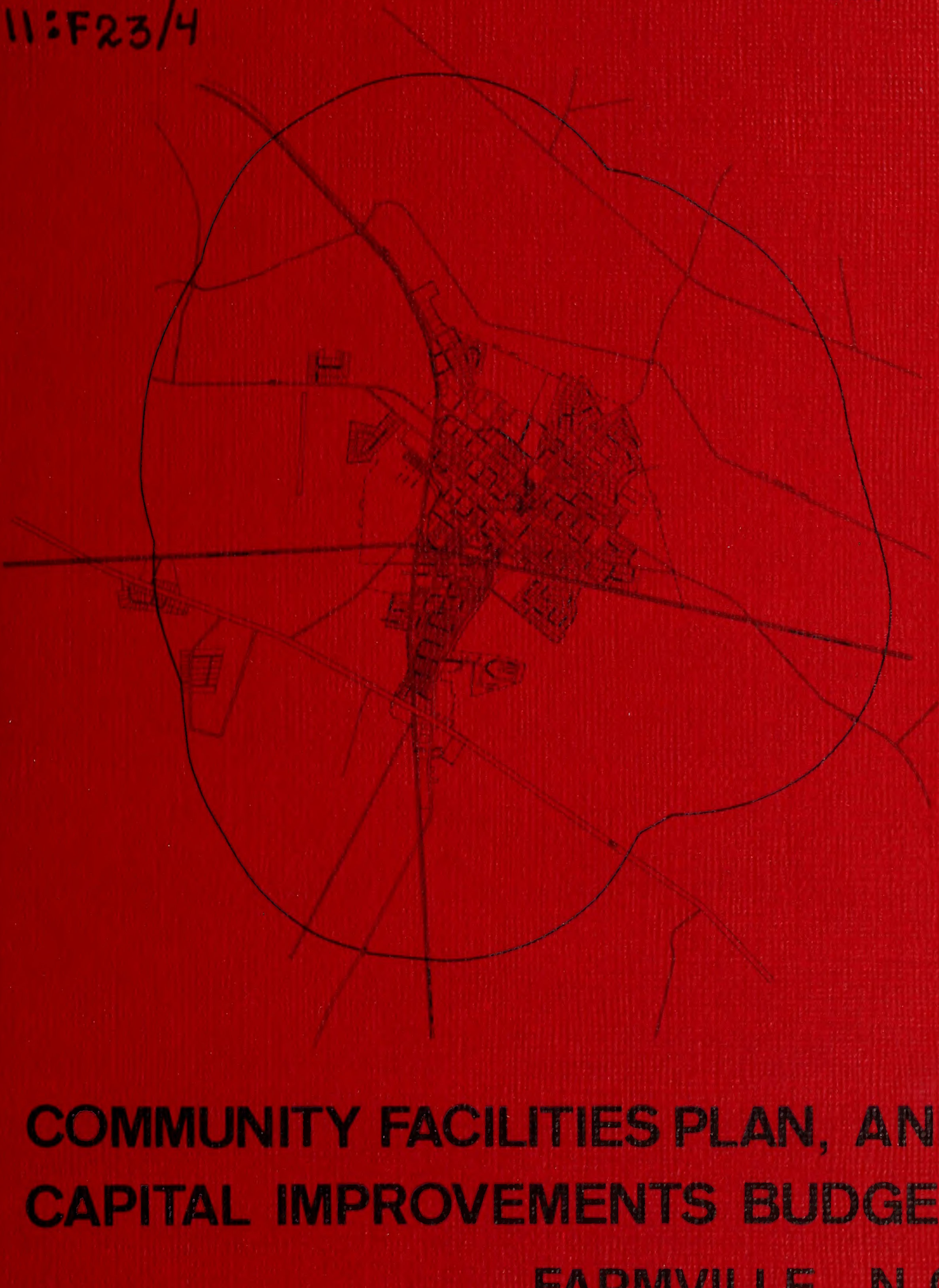

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN, AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS BUDGET

FARMVILLE, N. C.

ABSTRACT

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ABSTRACT:

The Community Facilities Plan analyzes existing community facilities to determine adequacy for the twenty year planning period (1970-1990) and makes recommendations for improvement, expansion, or replacement.

The Capital Improvements Budget is a comprehensive list of improvements needed during the six year period 1971-1977. This list is comprised of the most pressing needs of the town as expressed in the Community Facilities Plan.

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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN, AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS BUDGET

FARMVILLE, N. C.

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PREPARED FOR THE

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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Farmville, the second largest town in Pitt County is a small community of 4,424 people. The town is located in the southwestern section of Pitt County. Agriculture plays a major role in the town's economy, however, the decade of the 1960's saw Farmville prosper with the acquisition of new and varied industries. The Farmville Economic Council formed in 1956 has worked for a balanced economy providing jobs for the residents that lost employment due to mechanization. The Council has proven most effective. Farmers Cooperative Exchange, Inc. constructed a grain mill and storage facility in Farmville in 1961. Collins and Aikman, one of the nation's largest knitting and dyeing plants, was located in the fringe area in 1963. North State Garments, manufacturer of children's clothes, and U. S. Industries, a packaging plant, located in the Farmville area during these ten years. International Paper Company purchased a plant in Farmville in 1968.

A population increase of 427 people or 10.7 percent between 1960 and 1970, accompanied this industrial growth. Due to this trend toward more people and expanded business opportunities, Farmville has recognized the need for comprehensive planning for the future. The community facilities plan is designed to help Farmville in knowing exactly what facilities are available now, what condition these facilities are in, and what facilities will be needed in the near future to accommodate the citizens of Farmville.

The Community Facilities Plan is another step in the comprehensive planning program instituted in 1961 with the formation of the Farmville Planning Board. The Planning Board, with the technical assistance of the Division of Community Planning, has already completed the following studies and plans:

Land Development Plan	1963
Thoroughfare Plan	1964
Core Area Study	1966
Governmental Space Study	1968

A Community Growth Study was completed in 1968 for Farmville by the East Carolina University Regional Development Institute at Greenville, North Carolina.

These plans are significant due to the information they contain for those who are concerned with the future growth and development of Farmville. Of vital importance, however, is the implementation of these plans and studies. Implementation will be achieved only through a concerned planning board, town government, and informed and interested citizens.

The Community Facilities Plan for the Town of Farmville includes areas of vital concern to the average citizen of this area. It is these facilities that people in the town must depend upon. The following areas of concern will be evaluated in the course of this study:

I. The Municipal Building

II. Public Safety
    a. Fire Department
    b. Police Department
    c. Rescue Squad

III. Utilities
    a. Water
    b. Sewerage
    c. Streets
    d. Storm Drainage
    e. Refuse Collection
    f. Electricity

IV. Education and Recreation
    a. Schools
    b. Library
    c. Recreation

V. Health and Welfare
    a. Medical
    b. Cemeteries

The purpose of this Community Facilities Plan is:

1. To survey the existing community facilities in regard to their quality and quantity.

2. To compare these facilities with minimum national, state, and local standards.

3. To list policies on various phases of community facilities where policies have been established.

4. To focus the government, civic leaders', and citizen's attention to existing deficiencies and to those that might be anticipated due to growth and change.

5. To make worthwhile recommendations that will help solve those problems and deficiencies already existing and help prevent ones in the future.

6. To aid local leaders in developing a co-ordinated comprehensive plan that will allow all departments and government agencies to work meaningfully together.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in preparing this study has been first, the collection data by questionnaire, personal interview, and various reports and studies concerning Farmville. Second, the data was compiled and compared to various National, State, and local standards to see how Farmville compared to these standards. Third, recommendations were then made based on this analysis.

The Community Facilities Plan is based upon the needs of the present population plus the needs of the projected population over a twenty year period. The past population growth in Farmville has been 10.7 percent for the 1960-1970 period and 35.9 percent increase for the 1950-1960 period. Farmville continues to grow, but not at the rate of the 1950 decade. The fact that Farmville has been successful in diversifing its economy has aided this continued growth. Farmville is centrally located in a six county area containing 339,306 people.* Farmville, therefore, is in an ideal location to continue its growth pattern. While Farmville is not the largest town in this six county area, it is a progressive town and should continue to grow as more people leave the rural areas.

Using the arithmetic method of projection, Farmville over the next thirty years will increase its population according to the following:**

1980	4897
1990	5420
2000	6000

---

*Pitt County	73,900	Wilson County	57,486	Lenoir Co.	55,204
Edgecombe County	52,341	Wayne County	85,408	Greene Co.	14,967

Based on U.S. Department of Commerce Census, Incl. 1970 Data.

**SOURCE: Division of Community Planning, Based on U. S. Department of Commerce Census, Incl. 1970 Data.

These figures seem more realistic than previous projections which have placed the population in the year 2,000 at 8,000.*

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*SOURCE: Farmville Governmental Space Study, April 1, 1968, page 13. This projection was skewed by the great increase in population that occurred between 1950 and 1960.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING

The Farmville Municipal Building is located in the central business district at 121 North Main Street. While this is a central location, it is not advantageous for the citizens of Farmville who often have to park some distance away in order to pay bills. A parking lot is located behind the building, but it is for town employees and space is not available for others.

The town hall was constructed in 1928 and has 1768 square feet of space. The building is presently in a deteriorating condition. The physical attractiveness of the building is marred by cracks and broken patches in the ceiling, drab exterior, and poorly lighted halls. Tile is buckling and creating a hazard along the floors. Heat is not sufficient and secretaries must rely on small electric heaters that also create a walking hazard. Due to the shortage of space, the offices are arranged in a poor manner. The first floor now serves as office space for:

Town Clerk
Billing and Collection
Bookkeeping
Information
Public Utilities
Inspection

The police department is located on the first floor, but separated from the other offices by a brick wall. The police department is connected with the administrative offices via a rear hallway. The jail is also located in the rear of the building on the first floor.

The congestion brought about due to the many functions is understandable. The city clerk, tax collection, information, utility bill collection and a vault occupy 644 square feet of office space. Clerks must pass through the town clerk's office to reach the vault if records are needed. The area is not, therefore, conducive to good working conditions. Working space is at a premium, the area is poorly lighted, and the administration of Farmville's business is hampered. Rest rooms are located in the rear of the building and are substandard due to location and size. The utilities department uses 182 square feet of office space. Within this area a secretary and superintendent must work. There is no available space for the necessary maps or charts or visitor reception. A total of twelve square feet is available for storage purposes.

The second floor contains a courtroom for the 3rd District Court of North Carolina, meeting room for the Farmville Town Board of Commissioners and Farmville Planning Board, and office space for the North Carolina Employment Security Commission and a small office machine room. The courtroom was remodeled in 1968 and is in adequate condition.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) It is obvious that the Farmville Municipal Building is not adequate to handle the volume of business required of it, and with the growing population of Farmville the need for larger and better work space on the city level will increase. The present building needs to be completely renovated or a new structure

built. Due to the construction date of the present building and the demand for more space, the latter course is recommended. The Division of Community Planning conducted a Space Study for Farmville in 1968. The report stated that the present structure could be brought up to present standards with a cost of $77,000.00 for the first floor. Inflation and rising construction costs would now place this sum even higher. The report, however, stated that a new building was needed since the existing one was forty years old.* The Town Board of Commissioners agreed with the report and instituted planning for a new building. The Department of Housing and Urban Development has approved a grant that would pay half of the construction costs of a new Municipal Building. The federal government would also pay to relocate the existing offices during construction and pay to clear the present site. The grant has not been funded at this time.

(2) Farmville should be setting aside funds to begin planning the type of building desired. To encompass all offices that are now located in the Municipal Building plus office space for the North Carolina Driver License Examiner, a building of 11,834 square feet is needed. If built on the present site, the building would have to be two stories.

(3) The Town Board of Commissioners have voted to construct the proposed building on the present site.

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*Farmville Governmental Space Study, April 1, 1968, p. 26.

PUBLIC SAFETY

FARMVILLE FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Farmville Fire Department was established in 1915. The Fire Department serves only the incorporated area and does not allow any city owned equipment beyond these limits. A rural fire department is housed, trained, and maintained in the same quarters as the Farmville Fire Department. The firemen that serve the Town of Farmville often aid the rural department as well.

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

The Farmville Fire Department is well stocked with the necessary small items such as nozzles, hose, axes, ladders, and fire extinguishers. The major items owned by the department are:

(1) 1967 American LaFrance Pumper
500 gallon tank with a 1250 gpm pump capacity

(2) 1944 American LaFrance pumper
(no tank) with a 750 gpm pump capacity

(3) 1957 Utility pick-up Chevrolet

Rural Fire Department includes:

(1) 1953 Ford Pumper
1,000 gallon tank with 500 gpm pump capacity

(2) 1956 Chevrolet Water wagon
1,000 gallon tank

The Town of Farmville uses the rural equipment when necessary. All the trucks are in good condition with the exception of the 1956 Chevrolet Water Wagon which would be rated in fair condition due to its age and mechanical condition. The trucks are serviced once a week and after each fire by three part-time maintenance men.

The town fire department is located at 123 North Main Street next door to the Municipal Building. This two story brick structure was constructed in 1958 and is in excellent condition. All the town's fire equipment is located at this site. The rural department's pumper is also housed at this site. The rural department maintains a small brick building on South Main Street to house the 1956 Chevrolet Water Wagon. This site is large enough for one truck and is in fair condition. The building is an old brick structure with no windows and wooden doors in the front. The doors need paint and the lot is covered in high weeds.

The chief of the Farmville Fire Department is responsible to the Town Board of Commissioners. The chief receives token compensation. The combined town and rural fire departments at the present time consist of 48 men; sixteen rural and thirty-two town firemen. The rural firemen have their own officers. The men are all volunteers, and are paid two dollars per fire and fifty cents for each meeting attended. Since some of the members belonging to the rural department live in or near town they also fight fires in town. This co-operation is carried on by the men who belong to the town department; however, no town equipment goes outside the incorporated limits. The chief rates all but six of these 48 men as being qualified fire fighters. Most of the men have attended the area fire fighting school in Wilson, North Carolina. One of the firemen is qualified by the state to serve as an instructor in such schools. The chief and his captains and lieutenants also conduct a local training program. Local training consists of two hours of drill twice a month.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Town of Farmville has a Gamewell Fire Alarm System with 36 active alarm boxes throughout the town. The police station, which always has a dispatcher on duty, also receives calls for the fire department. The rural fire department has radio contact with the Greenville-Pitt County Fire Control Center. The town's 1967 American LaFrance and the Rural Department's 1953 Ford truck have two-way radios.

FIRE RATING

The North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau rates the Town of Farmville currently as a "7". This rating is above average for a town the size of Farmville and is attributed to the excellent fire alarm system owned by the town. The last rating for Farmville was in February, 1966. This rating of "7" could not be increased without hiring a full-time fire department.

STANDARDS*

(1) Water Supply - A water treatment capacity of 140 gallons per day per person plus average industrial use should be maintained by the town. With the present population of Farmville and the industry located there, the town requires 3,059,280 according to this standard.

Farmville uses approximately 3,000,000 gallons a day and has a capacity for 3,780,000 per day.

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*Standards as set forth by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau.

(2) Fire Flow - According to fire flow requirements in the International City Managers Association Municipal Fire Administration, Farmville should have:

2.88 million gallons per day
2,000 gallons per minute
maintain for eight hours

Farmville now consumes 3,000,000 gallons per day and has the capacity to pump 3,780,000 gallons per day at 2,625 gallons per minute. The storage capacity of Farmville is 900,000 gallons, based on the fire flow requirement of 2,000 gallons per minute for an eight hour period. Farmville should maintain a reserve of 960,000 gallons which added to its normal use of 3,000,000 gallons a day would be 3,960,000 gallons. Farmville, according to this, then would be 60,000 gallons short in its storage of water. However, it should be noted that Farmville is able to pump 780,000 gallons per day more than it uses. Also, industrial plants in and around Farmville use over 2,000,000 gallons per day of the 3,000,000 used and in an emergency these plants could be shut down. The A. C. Monk Plant in Farmville owns an elevated tank that the town could use in an emergency.

(3) Storage Facilities - The town should be able to store enough water for a twenty-four hour period without it having to be treated at a treatment plant.

Farmville has a clear well that holds 100,000 gallons plus elevated tanks that hold 800,000 gallons for a total storage capacity of 900,000 gallons. The town also possesses an emergency diesel generator that can operate two wells should a power failure occur. Industrial plants in town also own elevated tanks that could be used if necessary.

(4) Water Distribution - The town should possess no dead end lines and mains should be of a size to efficiently handle the water supply. All lines should be at least 6 inches in diameter or larger.

At the present time, there are but four dead end lines in Farmville and the town plans to loop these. A majority of the water lines in Farmville are 6 inches in diameter with some lines in the 8, 10, and 12 inch category. There are also a few isolated 2 and 1½ inch lines that are now in the process of being replaced. See map.

(5) Spacing of Valves - Valves should be spaced so that a break or repair work would not close down more than 500 feet of line in the high value district or more than 800 feet in other areas.

Farmville meets this standard.

(6) Hydrants - Hydrants should be spaced so that each one covers an average of 120,000 feet to 200,000 feet. All hydrants should deliver 250 gpm from 2½ inch outlets. All hydrants should be located on 6 inch or larger mains.

Farmville meets this requirement.

(7) Fire Station Location - The main fire station should be in the central business district. The station should be close to and leading into a major thoroughfare. The site should have room to expand.

Farmville's fire station meets all these requirements.

(8) Equipment - A town the size of Farmville should have at least two pumpers that are under twenty years old. No piece of equipment should be used after it is twenty years old except as a reserve unit.

The Town of Farmville has one fire pumper that is twenty six years old, but it is used only for reserve purposes.

(9) Hoses - Each truck (pumper) should have a minimum of 1,000 feet of 2½ inch hose on it.

Farmville meets this requirement.

(10) Ladder trucks - If a town has as many as five buildings over three stories high, then a ladder truck is needed.

Farmville does not have this many buildings that are over three stories high.

(11) Personnel - 1.5 firemen for each 1,000 population if work week is more than 64 hours or 2.0 firemen for each 1,000 population if work week is between 46.56 hours. The minimum number of volunteer fire fighters should be not less than 10 per company and preferably be 25 per company.

Farmville has no paid firemen as such. The combined departments have three companies with sixteen men in each company.

(12) Leadership - There should be one head of the department and this person should be responsible to the town leader. A definite chain of command should be established within the fire department. The chief should be responsible for training.

The chief of the Farmville Fire Department is appointed by and responsible to the Town Board of Commissioners. The chief conducts the local training program for the fire fighters and establishes a chain of command within the department.

(13) Maintenance - The fire equipment should be tested at least once a month.

Farmville has three part-time maintenance men to periodically check the equipment.

(14) General - Inspections of the central business district should be conducted at least once a quarter.

Farmville does not do this.

There should be a public information campaign concerning the fire department and its functions.

Farmville does not do this.

More than one alarm system should be used in case of failure in one system.

Farmville has three alarm systems.

A fire department should limit the area it attempts to serve.

Farmville limits its service to the Town of Farmville.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) A substation should be erected in the Southern section of the town. This would provide faster service, save wear and tear on the equipment, and do away with the railroad barrier problem in the Southern section of town. Within the twenty year planning period, the population increase will require more fire protection,

and the Southern section would provide an ideal location for a substation. Sites to be considered would include:

1. Corner of Hines Street and South Main
2. Corner of Crestwood Street and South Main
3. Corner of Acton Place and South Main
4. Corner of Thorne Street and South Main
5. Corner of Anderson Drive and South Main

All five of these sites would give the Fire Department quick access to both minor and major thoroughfares now and in the future with the implementation of the Farmville Thoroughfare Plan.

(2) More firemen will be needed in the near future. The department needs an additional two men at the present time. The town should consider the hiring of a full-time fire chief now and four (4) full-time firemen by 1990.

(3) Radios on the trucks plus radio monitors for the men would also increase the efficiency of the department. In this manner, the chief could regulate the number of men that would answer any particular fire. Radio monitors would also allow firemen working a distance from the fire alarm system to respond to fire calls.

(4) A better plan for inspection should be developed. There should be a regular inspection of all the buildings in the town at least once a year.

(5) A public information program should be instituted to inform the public about fire prevention. This could be a one week affair that would occur during National Fire Prevention Week.

(6) The 1944 American LaFrance Pumper should be replaced as soon as possible. The utility pick-up truck will need replacing in 1977.

The rural department needs to replace its 1953 Ford Pumper in 1973 and its water wagon needs replacing immediately. The efficiency of the department could be improved with this additional equipment. Two stations with a modern pumper in each would provide faster more efficient service. An additional pumper will be needed in the twenty year planning period.

(7) The department should re-evaluate its present training program and improve it where necessary. The town should ask the North Carolina Fire Rating Bureau for its recommendations and institute these. This can be done by a letter of request from the Fire Chief.

FARMVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Farmville Police Department was organized in 1913 and has provided the town with protection since that date. The police department is located in the Municipal Building. A substation is also maintained by the department on the corner of South Main and Cotton Street. It is the general concensus that the police force of Farmville is progressive and adequate at the present time, but is housed in insufficient and substandard quarters.

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

The Farmville Police Force is composed of twelve full-time policemen including the chief. The department keeps a dispatcher on duty at all times. The department has radio contact with Pitt and Greene County Sheriff Departments as well as with the State Highway Patrol. The police officers work eight hour shifts for a total of forty hours a week. Three men and the chief are on call at all times. The chief has radio contact with headquarters from his home. Regular patrols inside the corporate limits are conducted by the police department beginning at 4:00 P.M. Morning hours are usually used for the necessary paper work and other duties. The department will go outside the city limits if requested to do so, but remain inside the one mile extraterritorial limit.

The Police Department is supplied with a variety of law enforcement equipment such as tear gas, shotguns, helmets, tape recorders, movie camera, and flashlights. The department lists among its major equipment two 1971 Plymouth squad cars, radio equipment on all cars, breathilizer, and a radar unit. A VasCar unit has been delivered but no one is yet trained to operate it. The Town of Farmville supplies the uniforms and firearms for each policeman. The department also makes use of a pistol range located two and a half miles out of town on secondary road 1200.

HEADQUARTERS AND JAIL

The Farmville Police Department headquarters and jail are located in the Municipal Building. The area assigned to the police department is 718 square feet. This is not adequate at the present time and the condition will become more acute as the town grows. While the present site is accessable and convenient, the physical condition of the headquarters is substandard. The plaster is breaking in many areas especially the ceiling, exposed wiring is a problem due to a shortage of electrical outlets, lighting is poor, and there are no rest rooms in the reception area. The entire area is drab in appearance and not arranged in an efficient manner partially due to the lack of space. The chief has a small office. The jail is located in the rear and is reached only by a long passageway and through several doors. A substation is maintained in the Southern section of the town, but is not being occupied by the police department at this time. This substation is a small, approximately eight feet by twelve feet, intended to house one officer. The building is in a deteriorated condition and needs immediate attention.

The Farmville jail has been recently rated by the State as adequate. The jail does possess certain deficiencies, however, it is located in the rear of the municipal building and contains four cells with sixteen bunks. There are no cells for youthful or female offenders and no cell capable of holding large numbers of offenders. The entire area is poorly lighted and heated.

STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) According to the levels suggested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, there should be one police officer for every 500 persons.

Farmville meets this requirement by having one policeman for every 369 persons. The present number on the force should be adequate for the next ten years, however, black policemen should be hired since at least 48% of the Farmville citizens are black. This would also help the community achieve a better working and cooperative relationship.

(2) A town should provide part-time assistance to the police department to aid it in non-police functions such as school events, funeral traffic control, and emergencies that involve large numbers of people. The Town of Farmville has had a reserve police force but does not have such assistance at this time. The town is anticipating the development of a reserve police force that could be called into service at any time and be under the command of the chief of police. Farmville should implement this plan since experience has proven it is not always possible to

obtain such an adequate backup from either the Highway Patrol or Sheriff's Department.

(3) A police department should be located in the central business district and have room to expand.

Farmville's police department is located in the central business district, but lacks expansion room at this time. When the new municipal building is built the police department will be included in that building with expanded space.

(4) Special Recommendations:

A. Cars - Farmville needs an additional police car at this time. Within the planning period, the town should increase the number of police cars to four. The chief should be provided with his own car. These cars should be replaced on a regular basis. The town should purchase two cars on alternate years and then purchase two cars a year as replacements. This would keep the police department supplied with modern reliable vehicles. These cars should be heavy duty police cars.

B. Separate jail cells are needed for females and for youthful offenders.

C. More space should be provided in the very near future in order that the department can have an adequate weapon storage room, squad room and confiscated lock-up room.

D. The Chief of Police needs a larger office.

E. The ratio of policemen to total population is correct at this time and should be kept at the same ratio during the planning period. The town at the present time has no local training program for new policemen. The chief states that he will rely upon the programs offered by the State Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Pitt Technical Institute. Pitt Technical Institute has a branch in Farmville. Farmville police officers have attended various schools and courses sponsored by the N. C. Department of Community Colleges and the North Carolina Law Enforcement Agency during 1971. These courses included such topics as search warrants, firearms, basic laws and arrest, courtroom procedure, defensive tactics, police ethics, and use of the breathelizer among others.

F. While the department has a reasonable amount of equipment, much of this equipment is old. This is especially true of the radio and communication equipment. This equipment needs to be updated immediately.

FARMVILLE RESCUE SQUAD

Farmville Rescue, Inc. was organized on September 23, 1966 and has operated since that date. This organization is a private, voluntary organization. It is a member of the North Carolina State Association of Rescue Squads, Inc. The squad consists of twenty-two volunteers. Twenty of the members have completed the state E03 course in rescue operations and all the members receive local and area training. The rescue unit is presently located in a rented building on West Wilson Street. The facility includes rest room and kitchen facilities as well as a large paneled meeting and training room.

The Farmville rescue unit serves Farmville and the surrounding area with general rescue operations plus non-emergency work such as transportation of patients to rest homes. The squad is financed by the Town of Farmville. The town pays all the bills, but exercises no control over the unit. The squad does accept donations.

The equipment of the rescue squad includes two emergency vehicles; a 1967 GMC truck and a 1969 Chevrolet truck. The squad also possesses a boat and trailer as well as a portable generator.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The location of the rescue squad is not advantageous. The present building is not adequate in location or design. The bay area is large enough for only one vehicle. The building has a shelter over the front and the vehicle answering a call must go between posts. The vehicle also must, due to location, generally travel

through the central business district in answering a call. The squad should be located on a main thoroughfare near the edge of town.

It is recommended that the Farmville rescue unit plan to construct its own building within the next two years. The rescue squad should investigate the possibility of locating such a building on U.S. 264A near the new High School southeast of town. The building should be of sufficient size to accommodate all the unit's equipment. Space should be provided in the building for training purposes and meetings. Paved parking facilities should also be planned for at this new site. The present site has off-street parking behind the building, but it is small and unpaved.

(2) An educational program in safety and rescue operations should be instituted. This could be done in cooperation with various civic and school clubs in Farmville. The Farmville Chamber of Commerce, Farmville Lion's Club, Kiwanis Club, or the Jaycees could be utilized for this purpose. The Farmville branch of Pitt County Technical Insitute could offer short courses for the citizens of Farmville.

(3) Equipment - a new ambulance will be needed in the next two years to insure proper service to the area now being served. The unit is attempting to secure the necessary funds by fund raising projects and donations. The unit also should purchase and install in its vehicles equipment necessary to aid heart attack victims. Audio visual equipment should also be purchased. This equipment

would prove invaluable in the local training program. Many institutions sponsor free films on safety and rescue procedures that could be utilized by the rescue squad if they had ready access to projector and screen. If funds are not available, then perhaps the rescue members could use the facilities and equipment of the local high school.

UTILITIES

WATER

Farmville obtains its water supply from seven deep wells. Four wells are located within the incorporated town limits while the other three are in the fringe area. Farmville has always depended upon deep wells for its water supply and has until now faced no major shortage. Underground water is used primarily because there is no large body of surface water near Farmville.

SUPPLY AND TREATMENT

The seven deep wells provide Farmville with a maximum of 3,780,000 gallons of water per day. The water is pumped from the wells at a rate of 2,625 gallons per minute. Five wells pump water directly into the mains, while the other two wells pump water into a 100,000 gallon capacity clear well tank. This ground level tank is located at the water and light plant on Parkview Avenue. A 300,000 gallon elevated tank located at South Main and Pine Street is also used for storage purposes. Water from five of the wells is not treated, however, once a month water samples are sent to the North Carolina Health Department for testing. Two wells now have Chlorine Hexametaphosphate treatment to insure safe properly treated water for consumption, and use.

The lowest average rate of consumption in Farmville is 1,689,682 gallons per day. The highest consumption recorded has been 3,000,000 gallons per day and of this amount 500,000 gallons was for domestic use and 2,500,000 for industrial uses. The distribution lines for the water supply of Farmville cover approximately 27.3 miles and serve 4,400 people in the town limits of Farmville, fifty people outside the town limits, and two outside industrial firms.

STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS*

(1) The raw water supply should be plentiful and reliable.

Since Farmville uses deep wells and the supply depends on the water table, reliability of the water supply can be judged only by past performance and current testing of well water levels. This reliance upon past performance will remain as the primary source of information until adequate evaluation of the aquifer system through pumping tests and observation wells have been accomplished to provide data on potential well yields, operation and spacing. The wells in Farmville are checked once a day for water level. The Town of Farmville has just begun the drilling of two additional wells to increase the pumping capacity. Based on the standard of 140 gallons per person, Farmville would need 619,360 gpd and its capacity is already over 3,000,000 a day. When industrial use is added to the domestic water use, Farmville consumes 3,000,000 gpd. The wells in and around Farmville are now able to pump 3,780,000 gpd. The town's storage capacity is now 900,000 gallons. According to the Fire Flow requirements on page 14 of this report, Farmville should maintain a reserve of 960,000 gallons plus the 3,000,000 gpd it now pumps. Farmville then is 60,000 gallons short on its storage capacity.

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*International City Managers Association Series, Municipal Public Works Administration, published at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Based only on domestic use, Farmville has adequate water, however, industrial use also must be considered. With the increase in population and industrial growth over the next twenty years, Farmville will need to add to its water storage facilities and water supply.

New wells will be needed within the planning period to replace old wells or to provide for industrial uses if new plants locate in the area. Farmville shall be selective in its industry hunting and consider the amount of water each industry will require. The town may not want to accept the heavy water users.

(2) Water treatment facilities should have auxiliary power in order that a power failure or disruption would not halt service to the community.

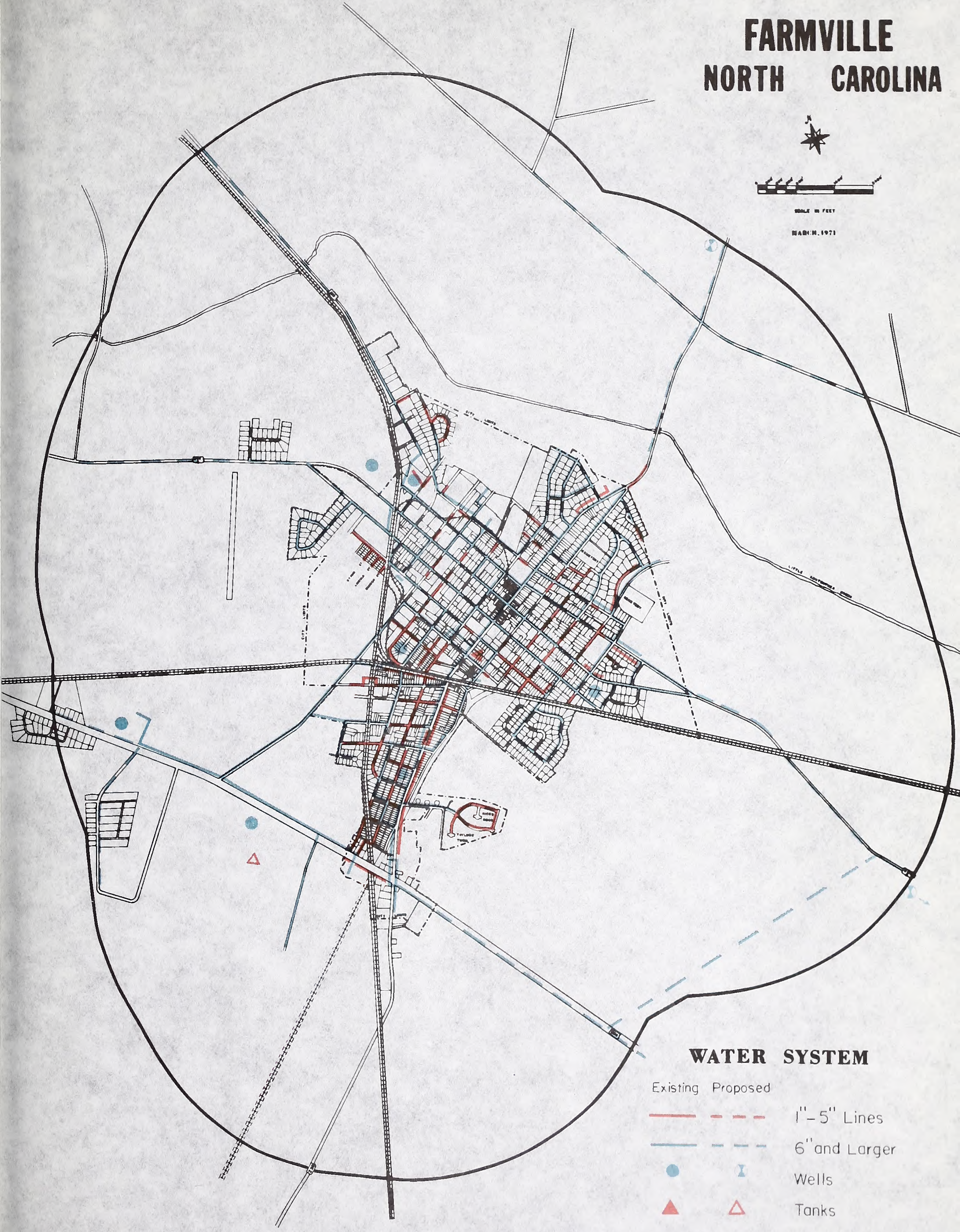
Farmville is supplied with a diesel electric generating plant for emergency use. This plant, in the event of regular power disruption, can provide enough electricity to operate two wells. The two wells would provide 700 gallons per minute or one million gallons a day. Thus, Farmville can be assured of water in the event of an electrical failure, but on a limited basis.

(3) Water mains should be engineered in such a way that there will be as few dead end lines as possible and no line will be under six inches in diameter. Farmville has in its water system at the present time, only four dead end lines. These are all in subdivisions and plans are to loop them in the near future to end

this problem. Farmville has a number of lines below 6 inches in diameter (see water system map). All these lines should be replaced immediately. A majority of Farmville's lines are 6 inch and above, but the minority below this could cause problems in the future.

(4) There should be adequate storage facilities to provide water pressure and sufficient water at peak use hours and in emergencies such as fires. Normally, a twenty-four hour supply of water should be stored. Farmville now has a storage capacity of 400,000 gallons in its clear well and elevated tank. Construction has begun on a new 500,000 gallon elevated tank that will give Farmville upon completion a storage capacity of 900,000 gallons. With the addition of two industrial elevated tanks in town, the total storage capacity will be over one million gallons. These industrial tanks could be used by the town in an emergency. Farmville will have more than a twenty-four hour supply of water, but for domestic use only. Farmville uses approximately 3,000,000 gallons on its busiest day and normally will consume only 1,689,682 gallons per day. Residents use only about 400,000 gallons of this amount daily.

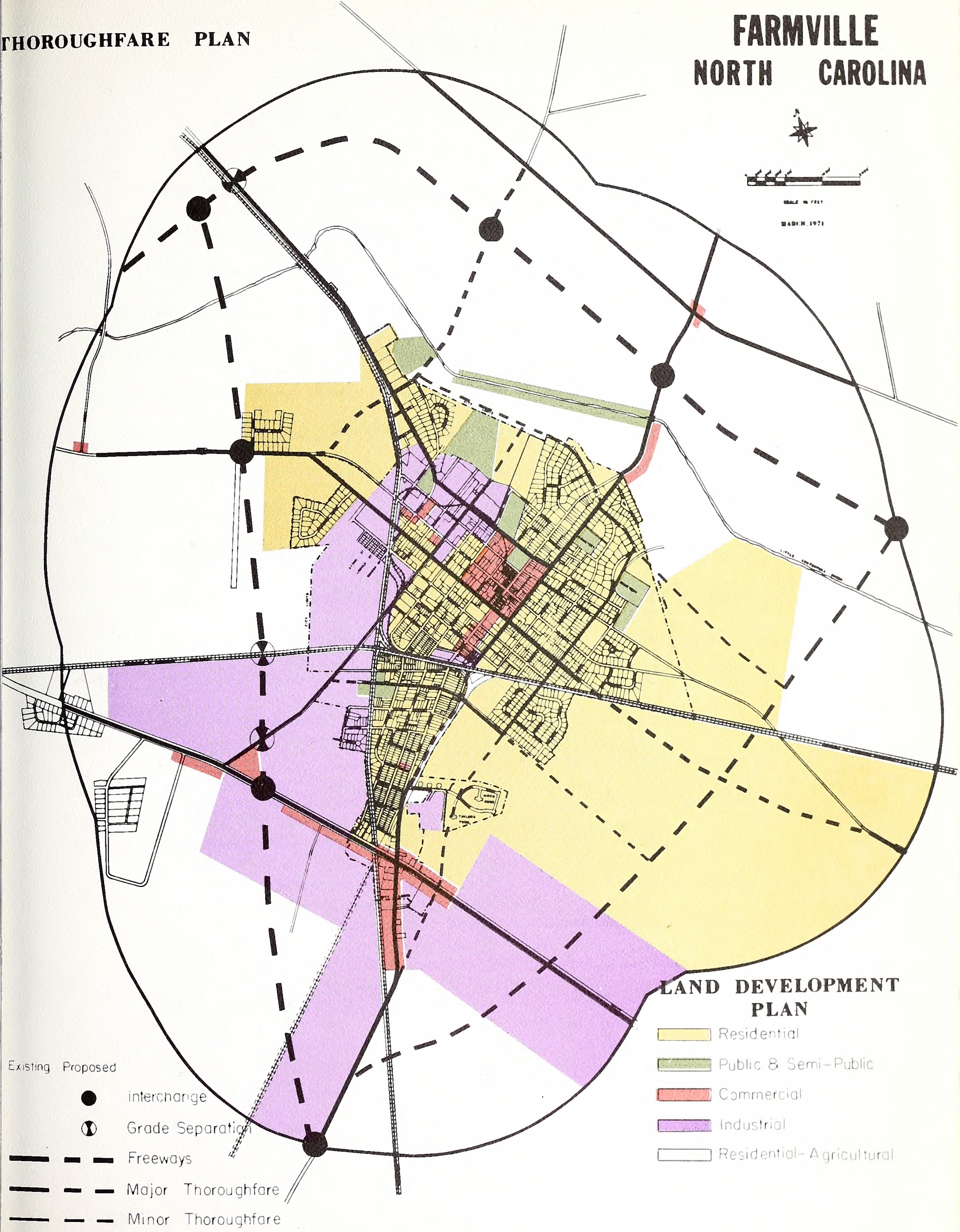
(5) The water treatment capacity should be normally at least 25% more than the present consumption to allow time for studies and expansion. Farmville does not now have water treatment in all its deep wells, but is gradually getting this accomplished. Farmville now has the capacity to pump 780,000 gallons per day more


FARMVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA
N
SCALE IN FEET
MARCH, 1971
CITY LIMITS
LITTLE CONTENTNEA CREEK
WATER SYSTEM
Existing Proposed
1"–5" Lines
6" and Larger
Wells
Tanks

FARMVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA

THOROUGHFARE PLAN

LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN



than it uses at its peak demand. This means Farmville has a reserve of 26 percent at the present time. Farmville is now digging two one million gallons per day wells that will increase the available water supply of the town. All seven of the present wells plus the two new ones should receive the chlorine and Hexametophosphate treatment.

(6) Based on population projections for the planning period, the domestic water need will increase to 840,000 gpd from the present 619,360 gpd. Industrial needs will be determined by the number and type of new industries locating in the area. This increased quantity of water will by necessity be secured from ground water, therefore, Farmville should secure the services of a qualified ground water professional to investigate possible sources and methods. Farmville should make continuous use of all its wells and not alternate pumping water from various wells. It is better management, according to the North Carolina Department of Water and Air Resources, to use all needed wells with lower total drawdown. The town should plan to construct a new 500,000 gallon elevated storage tank by 1980-1985. This tank will be needed to meet Fire Flow Requirements such as maintaining proper water pressure throughout the area served and to provide the necessary water storage for an emergency.

(7) Policy on extending lines outside town limits:

The individual has the water line extended and then donates the line to the town that then maintains the same. People living outside town may tap onto water lines that run to wells for a fee of $125.00. This applies only to people living along the route of the water line, all others still must follow the above policy of paying for extra lines and then donating it to the town.

(8) New lines needed (see Water Map):*

A.	Eight inch line down 264 by-pass beginning at Marlboro and proceeding 8,000 feet South.	This line will now serve a new subdivision being constructed along Highway 264 by-pass. The line also will open the area along either side of 264 by-pass to development.
B.	Eight inch line down U.S. 264-A South to Secondary Road Number 1218 at the site of new well.	Farmville is constructing a new 1,000,000 gpd well near the intersection of U.S. 264-A South and Secondary Road 1218. The town will need to connect this well to its water system and in the process serve the area along which the line will run.
C.	Eight inch line to connect A and B.	By connecting these first two eight inch lines, Farmville will have created a large loop bring water to a large area that may be developed residentially or industrially.
D.	Eight inch line out North Carolina 121 to new well site. At secondary road number 1200, a 6 inch line should be laid North and South for a distance of one to 1½ miles in each direction, thereby serving numerous houses now being constructed in this area.	Farmville is growing to the East and Northeast especially along N. C. 121 and secondary road number 1200. An eight inch line out N. C. 121 and then along secondary road 1200 would serve over fifty homes at the present. This does not include businesses in the area nor new houses

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*Information concerning line location, line size, and cost estimates was arrived at after consultation with Mr. Jack McDavid, McDavid Associates, Town Engineer of Farmville.

		under construction. This line could later be looped and connected with the eight inch line along U. S. 264-A opening another large area for development.
E.	Six inch line along U.S. 258 North to Trailer Parks located within one mile limit.	There are presently two trailer parks as well as homes located along U. S. 258 North of Farmville. There are 39 mobile homes in these two parks.
F.	Eight inch line along U.S. 264 by-pass North to Collins and Aikman plant. Future well near the location. Water should be provided for housing development in this area.	There is already water connections to the C&A plant. Located beyond and around the Collins and Aikman plant are approximately 45 single-family homes, 5 trailers and 3 multi-family dwellings. These are now using wells and septic tanks on lots that are not of sufficient size. These people would be better served by Farmville water.
G.	Six inch line out 264A North to Pecan Grove subdivision.	Pecan Grove subdivision now has sixteen single-family homes built and indications are that this subdivision will grow, thereby, necessitating the need for city water.

SEWERAGE

Farmville has two wastewater treatment facilities. A secondary treatment plant with a high rate trickling filter with chlorination facilities was constructed in 1957. It is located East of town between N. C. 121 and U.S. 264-A; this plant discharges into Little Contentnea Creek. The town also has an aeration plant that was constructed in 1964 for the treatment of industrial waste. This plant is located on 264 by-pass. This facility discharges into Middle Swamp. The number one treatment plant is a high rate trickling filter type plant with primary and secondary clarifiers. The number two plant is an extended aeration plant with a secondary settling basin and sludge return. This facility has recently had a bar screen and flow meter installed. The stationary aerators have been replaced with floating aerators. The capacity of the trickling filter plant is 500,000 gallons per day while the capacity of the aeration plant is 2,000,000 gallons per day.

Domestic wastewater flow through these facilities amount to 400,000 gallons per day. Maximum industrial flow amounts to 2,450,000 gallons per day. The average flow per day for both facilities combined is 1,689,000 gallons. The domestic flow remains at 400,000 gallons per day or over, but the industrial amount fluctuates depending on work at the various plants in Farmville. While the present wastewater flow at the trickling filter plant is 400,000 gallons per day under normal conditions, the facility is now receiving 600,000 gallons per day.

This overloading is apparently caused by infiltration brought about by rainfall and seepage in the lines. Since the facility is receiving at least 100,000 gallons per day more than it was designed to handle, it cannot properly treat this waste before it reaches Little Contentena Creek. When operating at normal capacity, the efficiency of the plant was approximately 85 percent. This has declined due to the overloading. The North Carolina Department of Water and Air Resources has issued the Town a temporary permit. Reasons given for this action were the infiltration problem plus a resulting decline in efficiency. The permit for the aeration plant operation on 264-by-pass was canceled and a temporary permit issued. This action was taken because of the inability of the plant to effectively treat the industrial wastewater flowing into it. The plant is receiving more dye than was expected due to the expansion of the Collins and Aikman Textile Plant. The average flow for 1970 was 1.341 mgd.

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

The employees of the sewer system in Farmville include a three man maintenance crew, one plant operator, and a superintendent. Of this number, there are three state certified operators. Equipment operated by this department includes:

A) 1969 one ton Chevrolet service truck
B) 1967 Chevrolet pick up
C) back truck for digging trenches

RECOMMENDATIONS

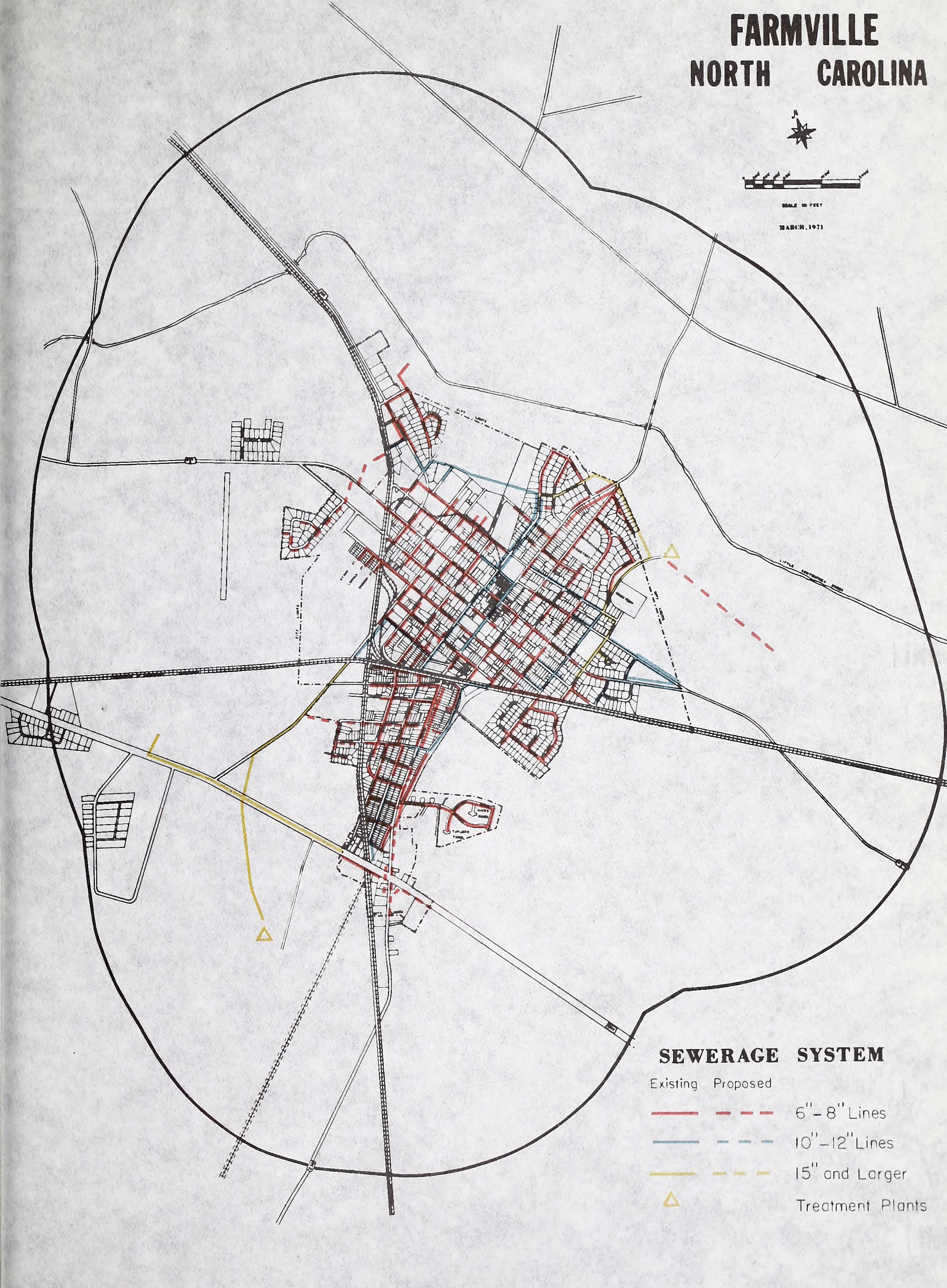
(1) Infiltration - Due to the low land topography of the Town of Farmville and the rainfall in the winter months, Farmville has a sewage infiltration problem. The problem stems primarily from leakage in-

to old lines which have broken or slipped at the connecting joints. To solve the problem all the lines would have to be replaced. To avoid the enormous expense of such an operation if possible, the Town of Farmville has appropriated $33,000.00 as their share in a dredging operation on Little Contentnea Creek and Middle Swamp Creek. This dredge work will be performed by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Conservation Department. This work is scheduled for 1972 and will, hopefully, increase the run off rate of the excess water. In the meantime, Farmville should continue to replace all the old lines possible and to replace the undersized lines. (See Sewer Map).

A resolution passed by the Town Board promises to expand both facilities and to get the permits reinstated as soon as possible. The town has contracted the engineering firm of Rose, Pridgen, and Freemon of Chapel Hill, North Carolina to study the possibility of increasing the hydraulic capacity and efficiency of both plants. This study is due in the spring of 1971.

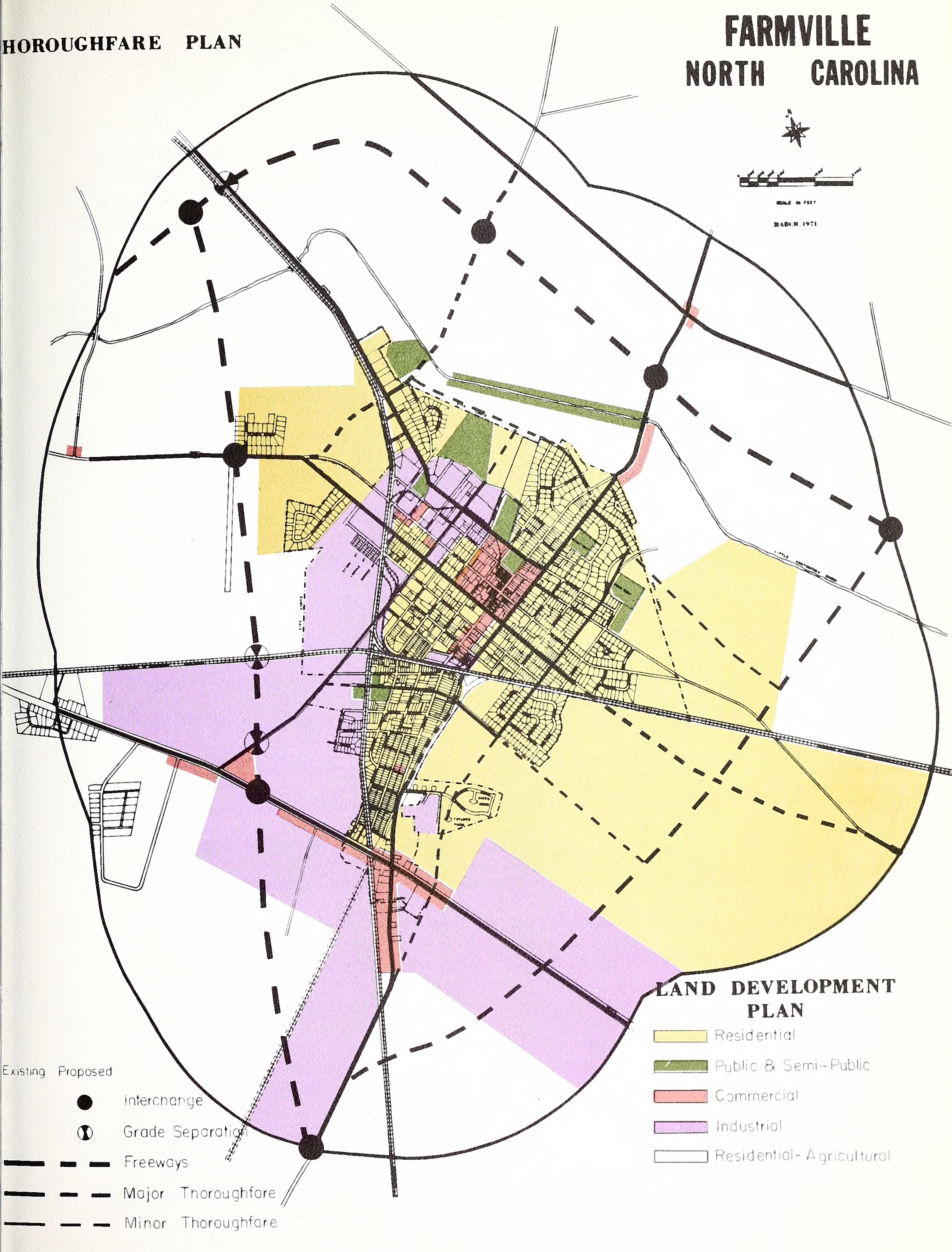
(2) Farmville's waste water treatment plants are not adequate at the present time. The town's bio-filter plant that was designed for a capacity flow of 500,000 gpd is now receiving 600,000 gpd. This plant was designed in such a manner that its capacity could be doubled at relatively little cost as compared to a total new one. The land area is already prepared for such an increase. By increasing the capacity Farmville's trickling filter plant would then have a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons per day. This would be

FARMVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA



SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Existing	Proposed	
🟥	🟥 (dashed)	6"–8" Lines
🟦	🟦 (dashed)	10"–12" Lines
🟨	🟨 (dashed)	15" and Larger
△		Treatment Plants


HOROUGHFARE PLAN
FARMVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA
N
SCALE IN FEET
MARCH, 1971
LITTLE CONTENTNEA CREEK
LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN
Residential
Public & Semi-Public
Commercial
Industrial
Residential-Agricultural
Existing
Proposed
interchange
Grade Separation
Freeways
Major Thoroughfare
Minor Thoroughfare

adequate for perhaps the first ten years of the planning period. To insure the adequacy of the facility, the town should endeavor to solve the overloading problem. When the study now underway by Rose, Pridgen, and Freemon is completed, the Town Board of Commissioners should implement those suggestions endorsed by the Superintendent of Water and the City Engineer. Farmville is facing at the present a critical waste water treatment problem. This problem must be solved. In the decade from 1980 to 1990, an additional facility will be needed to handle the domestic sewage of Farmville. The facility should have a capacity of at least 500,000 gallons per day. This new water treatment facility should be located in the same general location of the present plant. The aeration plant is also not functioning as efficiently as required by the Department of Water and Air Resources and therefore needs to be more efficient. The plant will need to be expanded in the near future. The extent of the expansion will be determined by the number and sizes of industries attracted to Farmville.

(3) Proposed Extensions (See Sewer Map)*

A. Plant number one to new High School site - this extension will not only provide sewer service to the school but will allow present and future residences in this area to benefit from city sewer service.

B. Extension to Rest Home on U. S. 258 - Farmville is providing this line to a modern, newly constructed rest home in order to enhance the town's care of its older citizens. The sewer line extension into this area also will serve present businesses and homes. This area was annexed in recent years and has not had the benefit of town sewer lines.

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*These recommendations were derived in part from discussions with Jack McDavid, McDavid Associates, Town Engineer of Farmville and J. A. Wooten, Superintendent of Water Department, Town of Farmville.

C. Darden Street to Thorne Street and across South Main Street to the Public Housing site. This extension provides for a diversion of sewage from number one plant to number two plant to aid in the treatment of waste from industrial plants. It also connects with the 150 units of Farmville's Public Housing.

D. Perry Street from Walnut Street to Field Street and Acton Place from the railroad to Perry Street. This extension will increase the efficiency of sewer service in the Black section of Farmville.

E. Hillcrest Street connecting across to Gregg Street. This extension serves the homes along Hillcrest and also will provide sewer connections to the new Methodist Church being constructed on 264-A. These proposed extensions should be completed within the next year. Financing will be by general obligation bonds and a federal grant.

STREETS

Farmville has a total of 23.81 miles of streets inside the town limits.* Paved streets comprise 14.75 miles of this total; 3.28 miles are covered with stone and gravel, and 5.78 miles are unsurfaced. (See Street Map.) The Town of Farmville received $25,981.51 from the State in Powell Bill funds in 1970. The town added to this sum $189,128.60. The street department in Farmville also maintains the parks, cemeteries, and collects the garbage. Of the $189,128.60 given the street department, only $45,000.00 was slated for improvements to the streets and $10,000.00 for materials. The rest of the appropriation went for sanitation.

The Farmville Street Department is located on West Moore Street. The garage and maintenance yard comprises 3/4 of an acre. The area is fenced and surfaced with crushed rock. A large metal building with a concrete floor serves as the garage; a small block building serves as the office for the street department head.

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

The street department is made up of the following personnel: one man to operate the street sweeper, one mechanic, two men to work on streets and sidewalks, one man to work in the cemeteries, one man to work in the parks, and one man to operate the motor grader. The street department is composed of seven men plus the fifteen men that collect the garbage.

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*State highways make up five miles of this total.

Equipment owned by the Farmville Street Department includes:

A. Se Fog Machine - 12 years old
B. Moline Tractor - 1955 model
C. International Tractor - 1963 model
D. Ford Dump Truck - 1955 model
E. Two Ton International Truck - 1964 model
F. Elgin Street Sweeper - 1962 model
G. 3/4 ton Ford Truck - 1955 model
H. International Tractor 175 - front end loader - 1963 model
I. Galion motor grader - 12 foot blade - 1955 model
J. Pick up truck - International - 1967 model - 2 way radio

POLICIES

Sidewalks - The town builds sidewalks on a 50-50 basis usually. The Board of Commissioners decides what part the town will pay and what part the petitioners will pay. The town may require the petitioners to pay up to 2/3 of the cost. The sidewalks must be four inches thick, four feet wide and six inches deep at driveways. No sidewalks have been constructed by the town in the last three years.

Trees - No trees are permitted by town ordinance within ten feet of the curb. The town trims all trees along the street right-of-way. The ordinance is not strictly enforced, but should be.

Traffic Signs - The Farmville Police Department decides what signs are needed and where they should be installed. Actual installation is performed by the street department.

Streets - Streets are paved by assessing property owners on each side of the street for 1/3 of the costs. The town pays for the middle third and for all intersections. All streets in Farmville are paved by petition and assessment. All major work such as paving, curb, and gutter installation is done by private contractors. This policy of reliance upon petition and assessment does not effectively aid renters in the poor sections of Farmville. The town should adopt a policy of paving streets that would require no petition or assessment as it is now practiced. Forced assessment should be considered if property owners that own property in the blighted neighborhoods will not petition to improve streets in the area. The town could set up a street fund each year and out of this fund pave the worse streets. The funding could come from State Powell Bill funds. This process would be gradual, but paving would take place and the entire town would benefit.

STREET LIGHTS

Street lights are purchased and installed by the Water and Electric Department. The business district has 400 watt mercury lights while the residential area has 175 watt mercury lights. The entire town does not now receive adequate lighting. While the CBD is adequately lit, the residential areas lack proper lighting, especially the residential areas South of the railroad. New lights are now installed first in alleys and street corners to aid the Farmville Police Department and insure safety for citizens of the town.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) More lights for residential areas especially the Southern section.

(2) Metal poles in the Central Business District.

(3) Underground lines in the Central Business District.

(4) The town should ask Carolina Power and Light to conduct a survey in the entire town and recommend proper lighting facilities and then implement the suggested recommendations.

THOROUGHFARE PLAN

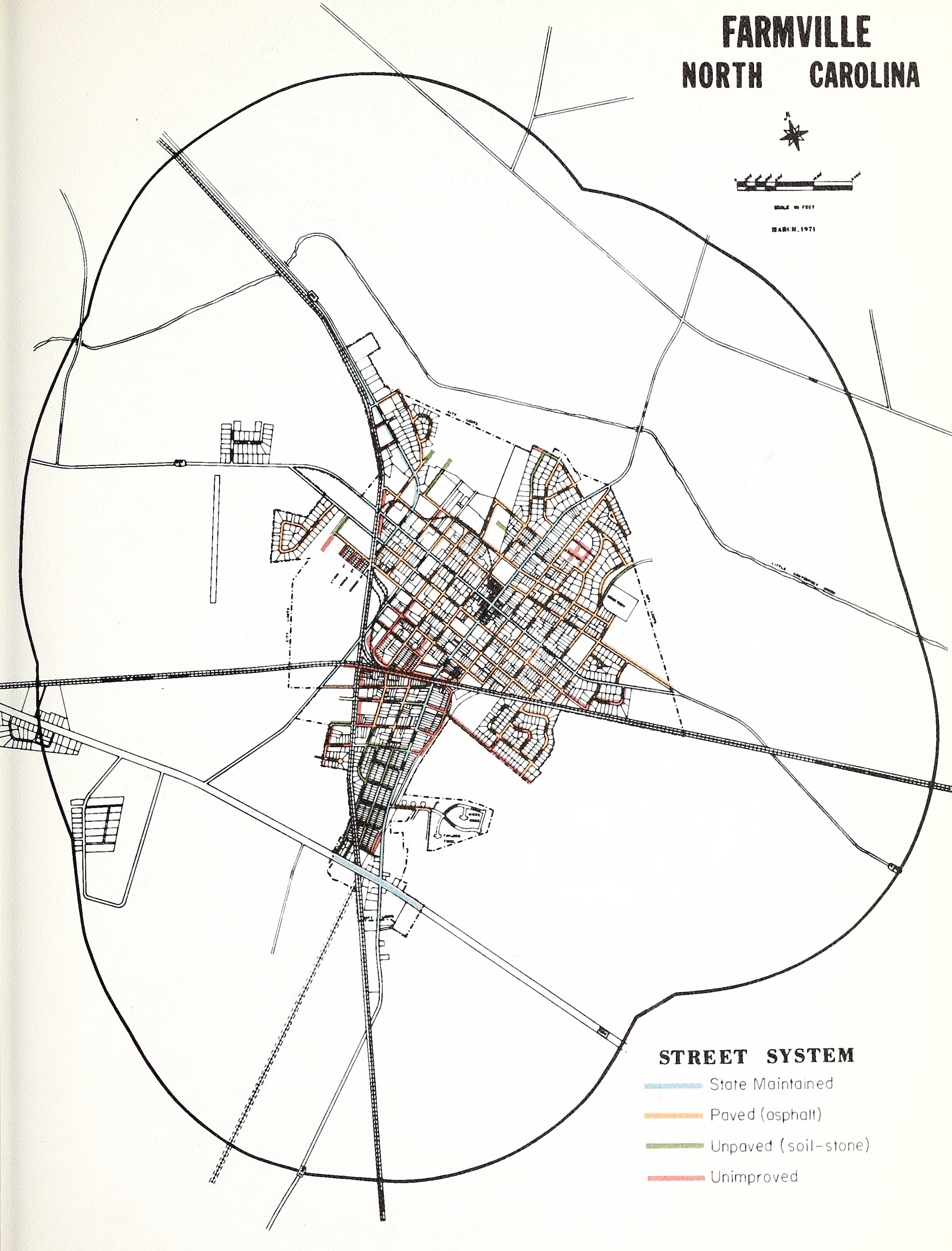
The State Highway Commission and the Town of Farmville agreed in May of 1970 to a revised Farmville Thoroughfare Plan. This plan calls for the eventual re-location of two major highways. U.S. 264 would be re-located across Contentnea Creek to the North and East of Farmville. U.S. 258 would by-pass Farmville to the West. Major arterial streets within Farmville would be May Boulevard, Horne Street, Church Street, and Contentnea Street. Minor thoroughfares in Farmville would be Hines Street, Crestwood Street, Pitt Street, Dale Drive, Fields Street, and Pinecrest Drive. (See Thoroughfare Plan Map.)

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) To implement the Thoroughfare Plan Hines, Crestwood, Pitt, Pinecrest, Dale, and Fields Streets need extending and surfacing. Contentnea Street also needs extending and surfacing in order to serve as one of the major thoroughfares through town. The state's part of the thoroughfare plan should be implemented by the State Highway Commission as soon as possible; especially important now would be:

(A) The U.S. 258 bypass to the West of Farmville.

(B) The relocation of U.S. 264 to the North and East of town.


FARMVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA
N
SCALE IN FEET
MARCH, 1971
CITY LIMITS
STREET SYSTEM
State Maintained
Paved (asphalt)
Unpaved (soil-stone)
Unimproved

(C) The construction of a road connecting the new U.S. 264 to the present 264 by-pass passing close to the new high school.

(2) Most of the unpaved streets are in the Southern part of town. (See Street Map.) This area needs to have its streets paved with curb and gutters. This could be done in ten years if one mile a year was paved. The present system is by petition and assessment of the property owners.

The following streets should have priority due to their condition and the improvement it would make in this area of town:

East Moore Street
Wallace Street
Humphrey Street
Acton Place
Williams Street
Darden Street
Thorne Street
Bennett Street
George Street
Horton Street
Hines Street
Perry Street
Cameron Street

These streets should be paved in order to improve the safety, health, and appearance of the community. Most of these streets are located in the Black area of Farmville. Property owners in this area or those who own property in this area should be encouraged to participate in efforts to have all streets in Farmville paved. These streets should have curbs and gutters to aid the drainage. Hines Street is especially important since H. B. Sugg School is located along this street and it serves as a collector street in the Farmville Thoroughfare Plan.

(3) Sidewalks should be provided along Main Street, around schools, in the vicinity of the parks, and in all of the central business district.

Those streets involved are:

Grimmersburg Street from Sam Bundy School to new Farmville Central High School. This should have top priority.

Hines Street, George Street, and Perry Street near H. B. Sugg School

Belcher Street, North Main Street, and Horne Street near Farmville High School

Davis Drive and Grimmersburg Street near Sam D. Bundy School

(4) Much of the equipment used by the street department is old (7-15 years old). The town should begin a programmed replacement policy during the twenty year planning period. Immediate replacement should be considered for:

A. Ford Dump Truck - 1955 model

B. 3/4 ton Ford Truck - 1955 model

(5) The street department's maintenance yard on West Moore Street should be paved.

(6) The impression a person has concerning a town is usually gained upon entrance into that town. Civic groups and other interested people should be encouraged to begin a beautification program to improve the appearance of Main Street (especially South Main). This could be achieved to a large degree if the following was done:

A. Metal poles for street lights

B. Sidewalks from the central business district to U.S. 264 by-pass

C. Shrubs and flowers along either side of the street

D. Clean up and improve the park on South Main Street

E. Improve appearance of the railroad crossing

F. Improve appearance of the business establishments along the street - especially South Main - this could be achieved in part by citizen participation and by enforcement of city ordinances. The CBD area also needs to improve the appearance of its store fronts and entrances. The concepts of the Core Area Study completed in 1966 by the Division of Community Planning should be implemented in order to improve the physical setting of the business district.

G. Enforce ordinances on junk yards or at least require proper fencing.

H. Fence area along the Town's sanitary landfill.

STORM DRAINAGE

The Town of Farmville has fifty catch basins located throughout the town. All these catch basins were constructed by private contractors, but are maintained by the Farmville Street Department. The basins are cleaned four times a year. A few are cleaned after each large rain. The town has an inadequate drainage system. The water after a large rain does not run off properly. This is a major problem in the area along North Carolina Highway 121 from the town limits to Contentnea Creek. Water stands in this area after a rain. Farmville is located on level low land that is situated between Contentnea and Middle Swamp Creeks. With a big rain, the creeks rise and the water backs up with no place to go in this area.

STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Storm Drainage System should keep all areas of the town well drained. Farmville does not meet this requirement since heavy rains often cause a back up of water. The system should be cleaned of debris more often.

(2) The Storm Drainage System should be inspected annually to prevent blockage.

Farmville meets this requirement.

(3) Subdividers should be required to install proper drainage facilities in their subdivisions.

Farmville meets this requirement.

(4) Special -

A. All streets should be curbed and guttered.

B. Natural drainage areas should be protected.
(These areas often make good recreational areas.)

C. Devise a policy to discourage urban development that would hinder natural drainage. Farmville should strengthen its subdivision regulations to insure that developers will take drainage into account.

D. A comprehensive drainage study of Farmville and the one-mile area around the town should be instituted following the engineering review now underway concerning the town's sewer system.

(5) Farmville has no future plans to solve this problem. The town officials are hopeful that the dredging of the creeks in 1972 by the Army Corps of Engineers will prove helpful. The town has appropriated $33,000.00 toward this Little Contentnea Creek watershed program.

(6) Drainage tile should be installed in all open ditches within the town.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Farmville provides refuse collection service to all areas of the town. Refuse collection outside the town limits is on a fee basis based on the number of trips made. This outside service is confined to industry. Refuse is collected in the residential areas three times per week, in the industrial sites daily, and in the commercial area three times per week.

DISPOSAL SITE

Farmville leased for $300.00 a year in 1968 a site for a landfill one half mile north of Farmville on North Carolina Highway 121. This site is lowland near Contentnea Creek and should serve Farmville for the next twenty years. The site comprises fifteen acres. Wind direction is good usually blowing east away from the town. The area is compacted and covered daily. The Pitt County Health Department inspects the area every thirty days on an average. There has been no problem with smoke, rodents, insects, or stream pollution. The site is not fenced. The landfill is open five days a week from 7 to 12 and 1 to 4. It is open on Saturdays 7 to 12. Anyone may use the Farmville landfill providing they deliver the refuse and pay a nominal fee. Rates are:

Non-citizen-	$5.00 a trip	
Industry-	Garbage Packer	$300.00 a year (2 trips a week)
	1½ ton truck	$200.00 a year (2 trips a week)
	Trailer	$200.00 a year (2 trips a week)
	Pick up truck	$100.00 a year (2 trips a week)
	Car	$ 12.50 a year (1 trip a week)

No junk cars or trucks may be dumped.

PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

A total of fifteen men work in refuse collection in Farmville. The town operates three trucks for the purpose of trash collection:

1970 Chevrolet
1969 Chevrolet
1967 International

Two refuse packers are also operated by the town. These packers were purchased in 1967 and 1969. Each truck carries a three man crew (one driver and two helpers). One man works full-time at the landfill with a D4 Caterpillar with front blade. This Caterpillar is approximately 15 years old.

STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Packers - Standards outlined by the International City Managers Association series state that one packer is needed for each 2,000 people. Farmville at the present time operates two packers. With a present population in excess of 4,000, a new packer is needed now. A fourth packer will be needed within the next ten to fifteen years. The normal life of a packer is eight years, therefore, Farmville will need to replace the 1967 packer in 1975 and the 1969 packer in 1977.

(2) Workers - No additional workers will be needed at this time since other city workers may be used in an emergency. When an additional packer is purchased, the town will need to add three workers for its operation.

(3) Trash such as boxes will be picked up at the curb in Farmville while garbage must be placed in 32 gallon, water and fly proof containers. The refuse workers report this is not always maintained, but is no serious problem at this time. This policy should be enforced.

(4) Disposal site - According to the standards of the North Carolina State Board of Health one acre per 10,000 population is required per year for a landfill. The Town of Farmville has a landfill site that should be adequate for approximately the next twenty years. The site should be fenced in and the present caterpillar used there replaced. The town has the option to lease more land that is adjacent to the present site should it be needed.

(5) The present site is deficient in that the owner allow no junk cars or old refrigerators dumped on the site. Unless this policy is changed, the Town of Farmville should select a new location where all items could be disposed of and close down the present facility. Another possibility would be the formation of a county wide landfill operation with all towns in Pitt County participating. The town needs a place to dispose of junk cars, therefore, action is needed now.

ELECTRICITY

The Town of Farmville purchases its electricity from Carolina Power and Light Company. Virginia Electric and Power Company serves as a back up source should Carolina Power fail. The area served by Farmville includes the town plus the fringe area out as far in some areas as five miles. The small town of Fountain, located six miles to the northwest, is also served by Farmville. The town maintains fifty-eight miles of line. Total accounts number 2,210 and this serves some 4,400 people within Farmville and approximately 1,670 outside the town limits.

The Farmville power plant is located on West Belcher Street. The power plant serves as headquarters for the electricity department. The department employees include three linemen, two groundmen, one meter reader, and one secretary. The superintendent has an office in the Municipal Building. The superintendent is in charge of both water and electricity for Farmville. Equipment of this department includes:

1 1969 Chevrolet line truck
1 1966 Ford Sedan
1 1969 Chevrolet aerial ladder truck
1 1970 Ford aerial ladder truck
1 1967 International pick up truck
1 1969 Chevrolet pick up truck

Five substations (multiple transformers) are located in Fountain, Parkview Avenue, Jones Street, 264 East, and Monk's #2 warehouse. There are no plans to expand the service at this time since the area served by Farmville is encircled by R E A. The town will provide more substations if residential or industrial development warrants such action.

The average daily consumption of electricity is 81,210 KWH. The highest KWH used is 8,165 while the capacity for any one hour is 20,000 KWH. The 81,211 KWH is broken down into 66,593 KWH for domestic use while 14,617 KWH is for industrial use. Farmville has the capacity to generate approximately 15% of its total consumption by use of a diesel generator. This generator is used only in emergencies. Improvements to the system in the past three years have included the conversion of three of the 1500 KVA substations from 2.4 KV to 7.2KV.

The cost of the electricity is based on a sliding scale according to use. The cost in Farmville seems to be a little higher than towns of similar size, but this according to the head of the electricity department is due to the towns tax base.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The remaining two circuits should be converted from 2.4KV to 7.2KV.

(2) Installation of two additional banks voltage regulators.

(3) In order to improve the appearance in the central business district underground lines should be installed. Town policy now states that underground lines will be installed in any area where the customers ask for it to be done and are willing to pay 50 percent of the costs. Underground lines would enhance the beauty of the downtown area and could also be accomplished in other areas of the town. Another benefit of underground lines would be safety and lower maintenance costs. Utility poles

present an unattractive appearance and along busy streets often cause deaths or injury in vehicle collisions. Farmville should have underground lines in the central business district or at least move utility lines to the rear of buildings.

(4) Service in the Farmville area is acceptable and adequate for the present. The electric system of Farmville was rebuilt in 1967. The average KWH use in Farmville today is 81,211 and the town has the capacity to provide 480,000 KWH in a twenty-four hour period. The town, therefore, has enough electricity potential to take care of its increase in population over the twenty year period providing service is maintained at its present level.

EDUCATION AND RECREATION

SCHOOLS

The educational system of Farmville is operated by the Pitt County School Board. At the present time, there are three schools in Farmville operated by the county with a new consolidated high school being constructed outside the town limits. The completion date for this new facility is the summer of 1971. Upon completion of the new school, the entire school system of Farmville will be rearranged. The new high school will serve grades 9 - 12, Sam D. Bundy will serve grades 1, 2, & 3, H. B. Suggs School will serve grades 4 -6, and the old Farmville High School will have grades 7 & 8. Chart #1 shows pertinent information concerning the schools in Farmville as well as evaluations of the facilities.

There are two kindergartens in Farmville. A public kindergarten is operated by the Junior Women's Club of Farmville. This facility, known as the Little Red School, is located on Park Street. The school has forty-one children enrolled. Parents pay $18.00 per month for this service. A private kindergarten is operated on West Wilson Street. This facility also charges $18.00 per month and has twenty-four children enrolled. Both kindergartens operate five days a week from 9 to 12. Pitt Technical Institute also has a branch in Farmville that is geared primarily to adult education causes and specific causes designed to aid agencies such as the police, fire, and rescue units.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Sidewalks are needed at each school, especially H. B. Suggs and Sam D. Bundy. Sidewalks also are needed along Grimmersburg Street to Farmville Central High School.

(2) H. B. Suggs and old Farmville High School should be replaced within twenty year planning period. New locations should be considered in the fringe area of Farmville especially near the present High School and Sam Bundy School or the Southern Section of town near H. B. Suggs present location.

CHART #1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Name of Facility	Acreage	Enrollment 1970-1971	Staff	Classrooms Aver. Pupils Per Room	Construction Dates	Evaluation of Facility
New Farmville High School	41.45	920 Estimate	43 Estimate	32 rooms 28.34 Estimate	1970-1971	New site & building should serve area for many years - can be expanded to meet needs of area.*
Sam D. Bundy School Grimmersburg Street	7	710	27	21 rooms 33.8 per room	1952-1954-1961-1963-1964-1965-1966	Site adequate, lighting good, construction good, location good. This school plant should be kept in use and expanded if necessary.*
H. B. Suggs School George Street	8.1	649	38	25 rooms 25.9 per room	1936-1949-1950 1953-1955-1960 1961-1962-1966	Site not up to standard as are portions of the building - primarily older portions. Should be phased out and replaced.*
Farmville High School North Main Street	14.1	853	43	36 rooms 23.6 per room	1924-1934-1938-1962	Small classrooms and site too small - should be phased out & replaced.*

*SOURCE: Pitt County School Survey, 1969-1970
N. C. Department of Public Instruction
Division of School Planning

LIBRARY

The Elizabeth Davis Memorial Library is located one block off North Main Street at 115 West Church Street. The two storied library building contains 5,280 square feet of space. The building is now fourteen years old and in excellent condition. Citizens of Farmville are able to use other library facilities in the area including the local school libraries and Pitt County Library in Greenville. Pitt County Library also furnishes bookmobile service. The Elizabeth Davis Memorial Library is governed by a library committee and financed by the Town of Farmville. The town budget for the past year included $13,321.00 for the library. All policies are determined by the library committee.

The library serves the 4,424 people of Farmville plus the people in the outlying area. As of July 1, 1970, the library had 9,501 volumes. Circulation for the past year was 14,528 volumes. The library is staffed by two librarians and is open from 9:00 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2:00 p.m. to 5 p.m. each day except Sunday. The library has enough parking space in the rear of the building for six cars. No reserved space is provided in front of the building by the town.

STANDARDS

(1) A library should be located in a site that is convenient and accessable to the people. The central business district is an ideal location for a library since this area has heavy pedestrian

traffic. The Farmville library is located on the corner of West Church Street and Walnut Street. This location is within the central business district.

(2) A library should be open to the public a minimum of 30 hours each week with these hours being distributed among the morning, afternoon, and evening.

Farmville's library is open 36 hours a week, but not in the evenings. The library should be open some evenings of the week to serve those people that work during the day or students who need to supplement the local school libraries.

(3) The North Carolina Library Association states that a library should include at least two books per capita.

Farmville meets this requirement. The library added 519 new books in the past year. The North Carolina Library Association also states that 25 percent of the new books should be for children. Farmville purchased 287 children oriented books in the past year. (287 children books and 232 adult books.) Farmville should continue to add at least 500 new books a year to its collection in order to maintain its present status. Worn out or lost books should, of course, be replaced and not counted in the five hundred new books scheduled for purchase each year. If this is done Farmville by the year 1980 will have a library with over 14,501 volumes.

(4) City Managers publication Local Public Library Administration states that a library should have one full-time staff member

for every 3,000 population. One-third of the staff should be professional librarians certified by the state.

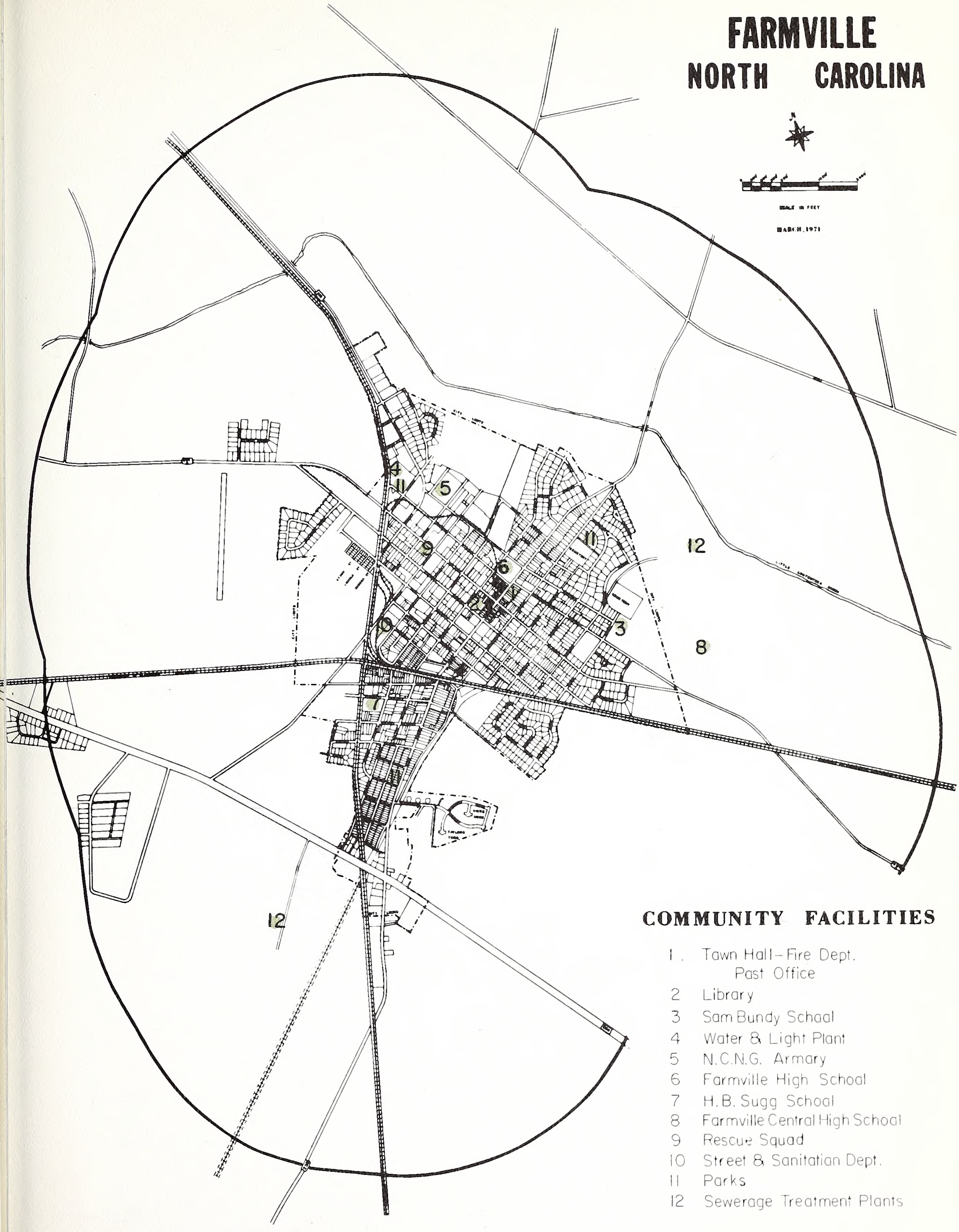
Farmville has two full-time librarians, but neither has been professionally trained. However, due to the size of the library, population of the town, and the experience of the present staff not meeting this requirement does not seriously affect the service the library gives.

(5) A library should provide one-half a square foot of floor space for each person in the service area and no library should have less than 1,500 square feet.

While Farmville serves the fringe area most of the users of the library are citizens of the town. Based on the population of Farmville, the library should consist of 2,212 square feet. The library consists of 5,280 square feet. There is still room for expansion within the Farmville library since most of the upper floor is now used primarily for storage. As the facility expands, this floor could be better utilized.

(6) There is parking space for six cars behind the library. The area is not paved and the entrance way is narrow and not clearly marked. There seems to be no great problem at this time, however, since there are spaces in front of the library and along the street to the side of the library. As the library grows, the town should consider reserving spaces in front of the building and along the side for those people who wish to use the facility.

FARMVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA



COMMUNITY FACILITIES

1. Town Hall – Fire Dept. Post Office
2. Library
3. Sam Bundy School
4. Water & Light Plant
5. N.C.N.G. Armory
6. Farmville High School
7. H.B. Sugg School
8. Farmville Central High School
9. Rescue Squad
10. Street & Sanitation Dept.
11. Parks
12. Sewerage Treatment Plants

RECREATION

The Town of Farmville owns three park sites. Two of the parks are developed and maintained by the town street department as community parks. The three parks are:

A. James Monk Park	two acres	located on Parkview Avenue
B. Robert Monk Park	three acres	located on Waverly Street
C. South Main Park	one acre	located on South Main Street

The Robert Monk Park is not developed. The two developed parks are furnished with recreational equipment such as swings, slides, and acting bars. The James Monk Park is the best equipped with picnic tables and shelters, outdoor grill, and two tennis courts. A city owned swimming pool is located across the street from the James Monk Park site. The pool is maintained by the Farmville Water and Light Department. The pool is a forty by one hundred and twenty foot facility with a 200,000 gallon capacity. The pool had 2,876 customers last year. Rates were 50¢ for adults and 25¢ for children. The town lost approximately $1,000.00 operating this pool last year. This was due primarily to the fact that the Country Club opened a pool for its members and thus drew away many that had used the town's facility. The Country Club now operates a nine hole golf course for its members and has already purchased the land to add the second nine holes.

Recreation facilities in Farmville are managed by a Recreation Committee composed of members of the Town Board of Commissioners. Public funds finance the recreational program. While major emphasis is placed on the summer months, a recreational program is conducted throughout the year. During the busy summer months, the town hires an athletic director, assistant director, three people to operate the pool, and six other people on a part-time basis.

STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Ten acres of park land for each 1,000 population is a standard set by the National Recreational Association.

Farmville does not meet this requirement having only six acres in parks plus one swimming pool operated by the town. The town also helps maintain an athletic field in conjunction with the local schools. This site is nine acres. This athletic field is used for little league ball games as well as school events. According to the above standard, Farmville in the next twenty years will need approximately forty-five acres of parks and recreational facilities in addition to that already existing. The forty-five acres need not be purchased at one time or in one location. The interests of the town would best be served if park land was scattered throughout the area so that all people in Farmville would be near a park or recreational facility. Locations that should be considered for recreation would be:

A. Near or adjacent to Sam D. Bundy School. This would provide more play area for elementary school children plus small children in that section of town.

B. In close proximity to the Public Housing Project in the Southern section of town. Perhaps the existing small park on South Main Street could be expanded.

C. Play lots with equipment for pre-school and young children should be located throughout the town and could be small comprising one or two residential lots.

D. Land along Little Contentnea Creek off N. C. 121 should be considered as a recreational area. This area located in the flood plain near present sewer plant #1 and the new high school could be developed into picnic grounds with walkways, trails for hiking and green space.

The town should consider the area along either side of Contentnea Creek as a possible site. Land next to the Sam D. Bundy School or the new high school would also provide good park land as it would enhance the school site and prove beneficial to the town and the school system.

(2) Mini Parks - Farmville has received approval of a grant to construct a mini-park. This park is to be located on a site near H. B. Suggs School. Mini Parks should be distributed in the poorer sections of town especially South of the railroad tracks.

(3) Community Center - Farmville should consider the construction of a community center to give the people of Farmville a common place to hold club meetings, reunions, special gatherings, and a place for entertaining the young people of Farmville.

An old building could be remodeled and converted for this use. The community building should be located in one of the park areas to provide necessary space for large groups to enjoy recreational activities.

(4) South Main Park - This site should be improved in order to better serve the community. This park is also on a major thoroughfare leading into town. The appearance could be improved with the addition of picnic shelter, walks, and shrubs or fountains.

(5) The Robert Monk Park should be developed with recreational equipment added to the site.

(6) In areas not served by parks, the town should construct small play lots to help provide the children in these areas with places to play.

(7) Farmville's recreation program is conducted by a Recreation Committee composed of members of the Town Board of Commissioners. In order to provide a better recreation program, one aimed at all age levels from the youngest to the oldest, the Recreation Committee should request the aid of the Recreation Division of the North Carolina Department of Local Affairs. The request would be made through the Farmville Planning Board and its planner from the Division of Community Planning. The present recreation program would be evaluated and recommendations offered that would improve the program and make it more efficient and meaningful to all residents of Farmville.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

MEDICAL

Farmville receives medical service from three sources. The sources are:

(A) Local doctors and clinics - A list of professional help available locally to the citizens include an optometrist, three dentists, one veterinary hospital, four physicians, a nursing home, and three medical clinics. The clinics are the Fitzgerald clinic and the Family Clinic located on North Main Street and Dr. Mewborn's Clinic located on South Greene Street.

(B) Pitt Memorial Hospital - Pitt Memorial is located thirteen miles away in Greenville. The hospital serves all of Pitt County. Pitt Memorial is outdated and has a bed capacity of 180 patients.

(C) Pitt County Health Department - Representatives of the Pitt County Health Department are in Farmville each Monday and Friday. Space is provided by the town on the second floor of the fire station.

While Farmville seems to have adequate medical facilities, this is not the case. There are three medical clinics located in Farmville, but none have provisions for overnight stays. All patients have to be sent to Pitt Memorial Hospital. Based on the American Public Health Association's standard of 4.5 beds for each 1,000 population, the hospital of Pitt County should have 324 beds. This is based on the

1970 census for Pitt County of 71,991 people. Recognizing this shortage and the fact that the present facility was outdated, on November 2, 1970 the citizens of Pitt County approved a nine million dollar bond issue to construct a new modern hospital.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Farmville is fortunate to have the present number of doctors in a time when towns of equal size are begging for just one or two doctors. With the present ambulance system plus the close proximity of Pitt Memorial Hospital, Farmville does not need to incur more expenses by trying to provide a local hospital. Efforts should be made to keep the present level of service.

(2) The Nursing Home will have a full-time staff with professionals on duty twenty-four hours a day - in emergency situations, this facility could provide a place for an overnight stay.

CEMETERIES

The Town of Farmville maintains four cemeteries. They are:

(a) Joyner	1/4 acre	located on Davis Drive North
(b) Hollywood	3 acres	located on Davis Drive North
(c) Forrest Hill	3 acres	located on Contentnea Street
(d) Sunset Memorial	3 acres	located on 264 by-pass

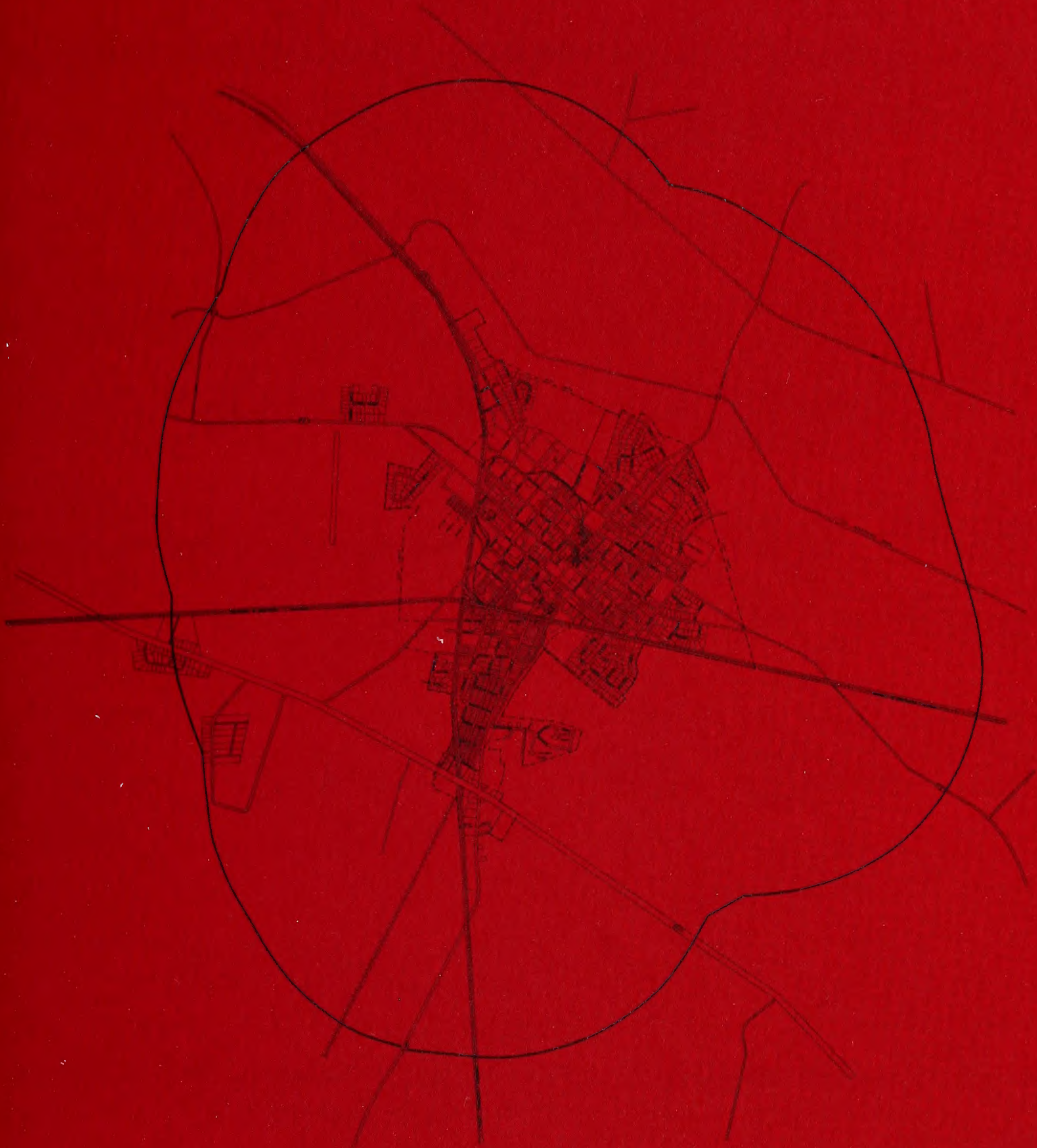
All the cemeteries except Sunset Memorial have 90 percent of their available space sold. The street department of the town maintains these cemeteries. One worker works full-time in the cemeteries and an additional worker is added during the summer months. Accessibility to the cemeteries is adequate. Drainage for Joyner and Forrest Hill is good while for Sunset and Hollywood, it would be rated fair.

The town charges $150 per grave for non-residents and $100 per grave for residents. Opening and closing fees are $50 for a vault and $60 for a box. An average of fifty people are buried a year. The cost of maintaining the four cemeteries last year amounted to $4,042.89 while the town received from the sale of lots $6,980.00. The town, thereby, ended the year with a $2,937.11 profit. Profits are used to purchase cemetery land for the future and to maintain the present cemeteries. Farmville now has a reserve fund of $20,000.00 to purchase cemetery land.

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The financial status of the cemeteries for the present is adequate and should be altered only if the town should begin to lose money.

(2) New land should be purchased as soon as possible for future cemetery use. The logical site would be land adjacent to the existing Hollywood Cemetery but this land is not available. Farmville should acquire cemetery land along N. C. Highway 121 North of town across the Contentnea Creek. There are some small farms in this area that the town could purchase for this purpose.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS BUDGET

INTRODUCTION

A Capital Improvements Budget is a comprehensive listing of needed improvements with the amounts and sources of funds programmed for expenditure over a six year period. Of primary concern is the town's capital outlay for construction, remodeling or expansion of utilities and other physical facilities costing at least one thousand dollars; the purchase of land for community facilities; items of equipment costing at least $1,000.00 and having a period of productivity of at least five years; and the cost of engineering, architectural and planning studies and surveys.

The Capital Improvements Budget has no legal status unless it is formally adopted. The value of this program to the Town of Farmville will be entirely dependent upon whether or not it is adhered to by town officials. The program is not composed of random selections, but is an itemization of needed improvements that will have a decided effect upon the future growth and development of Farmville.

Purpose and Basis

1. Stabilization of the economic climate of the city is aided by helping investors, business and industrial managers and property owners more accurately guage the physical development and financial obligations of Farmville.
2. Aids in assuring that the projects will be carried out in accordance with both predetermined priorities of need and the community's ability to pay for them.

3. Helps protect the city against the influence of groups seeking to advance various interests irrespective of the needs of the town.
4. Necessary tax revisions and required bond referendums can be foreseen and provisions can be made for the study of future tax revisions and the issuance of bonds.
5. Facilitates coordination of the city programs with those of other governmental agencies, and enables the various town departments to more efficiently schedule their operating purchases of major equipment items and expansion of facilities.
6. Lengthens the time available for proper technical design of needed community facilities.
7. Permits the advance acquisition of properties needed for improvements by purchase in a favorable market or the retention of tax delinquent land or unused city owned property.
8. Enables the taxpayer to see what services he is receiving for his tax dollar and provides him with information on the total needs of the town so that he may intelligently vote on bond referendums.

This written program does not assure that improvements will be made in a sound and logical manner. While certain advantages are obvious in programming capital expenditures over a specified period of time, other factors contribute to the programs significance. These factors include:

- if the citizens of Farmville are willing to pay for equipment and facilities they deem desirable and necessary.
- if State-collected, locally-shared taxes are not materially decreased during the duration of the capital budget period.

- if legal limitations upon the town's ability and method of financing improvements are not changed during the program period.
- if no major economic fluctuations occur, locally or nationally, during the scheduled program.
- if the Capital Improvements Budget will be reviewed and revised annually by the town council and updated each year in order to perpetuate the program.

Financial Analysis

There is no attempt here to project financial trends or anticipate revenues. Inflation, construction costs, needed capital outlays, operating expenses, debt service, annexations or lack of same, continued increase of assessed valuations on taxable properties, etc., are some of the factors that make exact projections impossible. Reasonable projections can and must be therefore, based on past trends. The Capital Budget must be based on need, availability of funds, and willingness to pay for the needed improvements. Some general conclusions can be made from the accompanying fiscal data:

- The rate of revenue income has risen over the past five years, with the exception of 1967-1968 fiscal year which saw a drop of $29,810.82. This drop of $29,810.82 was caused in part by a decline in electrical and water revenues. The town's electrical and water system faced major repairs and this caused a drop in revenues in the fiscal year 1967-1968. Generally, over the past five to ten years, Farmville has experienced an approximate 10% increase in revenues each year. Total revenues for 1965-1966 were $841,423.51 while total revenues for 1970-1971 are expected to be $1,398,748.90 (an increase of $557,325.39). This annual increase of approximately 10% appears to be stable for this year and is anticipated for the coming fiscal year.

- Expenditures have consistently remained below total revenues, thereby creating surplus funds for Farmville. These surplus funds presently amount to $200,000.00
- Capital outlay expenditures have remained steady at a figure generally around $200,000.00 (see chart p.93). Capital Outlay has comprised 18 to 24% of the total revenues for the past five fiscal years.
- The ad valorem tax rate stands at $1.20 on a fifty percent (50%) valuation. There is no debt service tax. Debt service is paid from a special account taken from current revenues.
- Farmville's bonded indebtedness ($1,178,894 authorized on an assessed valuation of $14,736,181 according to the North Carolina Local Government Commission) could be increased by a substantial amount. The statutory limit for bonded indebtedness in most instances is 8 percent of the assessed valuation of real property. Farmville has a total bonded debt presently of $735,000.00, however, $205,000.00 of this debt is not subject to the 8 percent statutory limitation, therefore, Farmville has a remaining bonding capacity of $648,894.00.

Summary

Farmville has a sound, stable financial structure. The town's revenues are increasing, expenditures are kept within collected revenues, ad valorem taxes are not exceedingly high, and the town's bonded indebtedness is not at its legal limit. In terms of financing future capital projects, the major dependence would seem to rest on current revenues and general obligation bonds. Farmville presently has used less than fifty percent of its legal limit of 8% indebtedness.

It is recognized that federal funds are available and may be utilized for various projects such as the purchase and development of recreation areas. It is also recognized that the North Carolina State Highway Commission will be responsible for implementing portions of the Farmville Thoroughfare Plan. Financial assistance from such sources was not made a part of this Capital Improvements Budget because of the unpredictable nature of funding by the agencies. This does not imply that such funds should be rejected or not sought after, but rather that the capital improvements listed in this budget are needed now, and emphasis has been placed on funds that are available locally or can be obtained by a bond issue. Should federal or state aid be offered or agreed upon, then such funds should be used.

Recommendations

1. The tax rate for the Town of Farmville is currently $1.20 based on a rate of 50% valuation assessment. This rate should be increased as the need for more finances grows.

2. The Town of Farmville should seriously consider creation of a Reserve Fund earmarked for capital improvements.
3. The town should actively solicit federal and state grants. Many federal and state programs are now available for the construction of community facilities. Plans should be instituted now to obtain grants for the remaining fourteen years in the present twenty year planning period.

Cost Estimates

It should be noted that all costs listed in this budget are estimates and intended to be used as guidelines only. These estimates have been derived from meetings with the town clerk, town engineer, town consulting engineers, and department heads. The primary function of these estimates is to give the governing body and Farmville citizens some general costs in order that they might see how these will affect the future budgets of Farmville.

Priorities

Project need and related priority have been determined through analyzation of the Community Facilities Plan and by consultation with various officials of the Town of Farmville. Immediate attention must be given to bringing the Farmville sewer system up to the proper efficiency level as required by state agencies. This will require the expenditure of large sums of money and will undoubtedly increase the bonded indebtedness of the town. A new municipal building is almost imperative if Farmville is to provide efficient service to its residents. This project should be given second priority. These two items will dominate the first three years of the Capital Budget leaving the last three years to projects that are significant and important but not as immediate as these two.

Ad Valorem Taxes

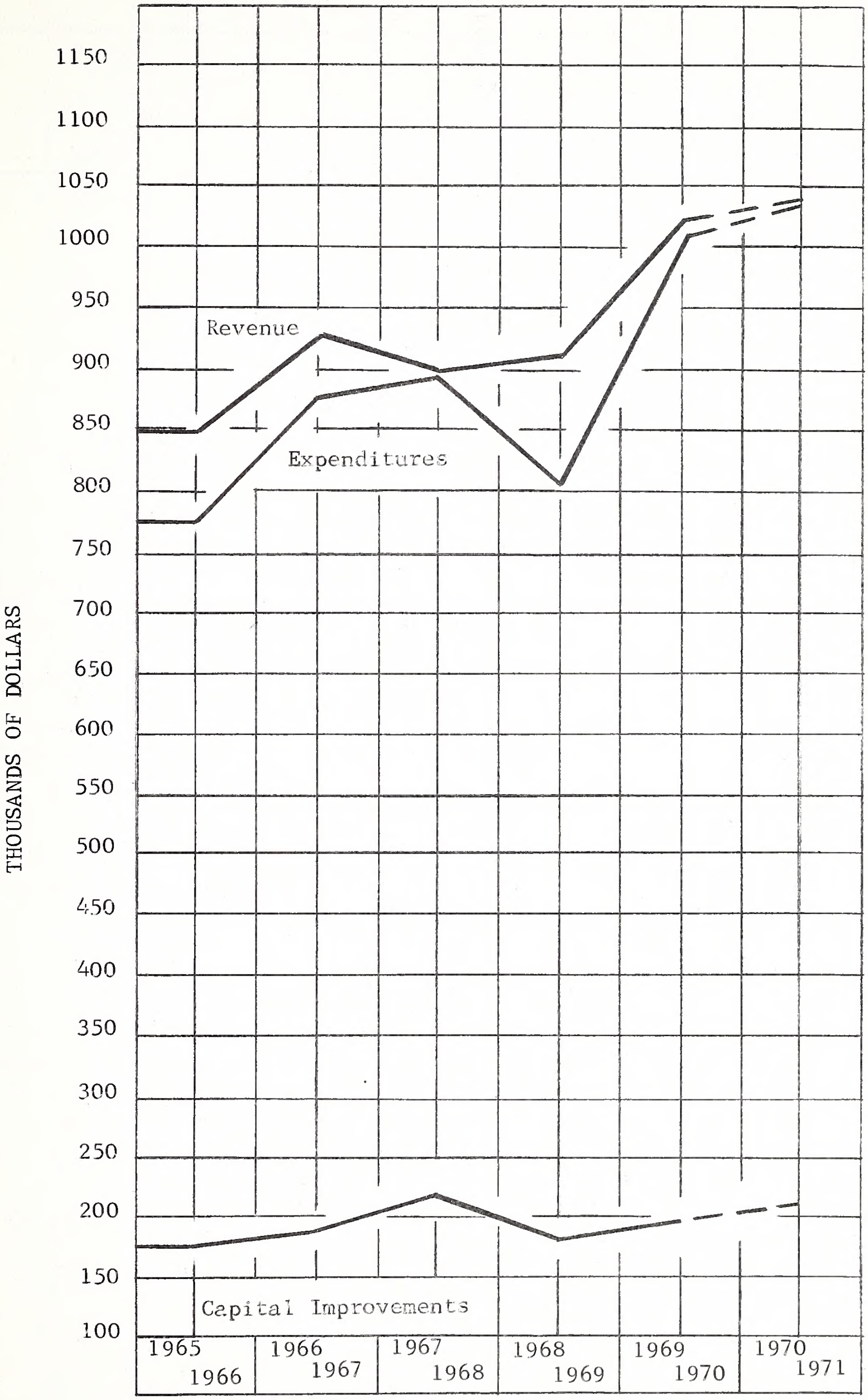
Assessed Valuation and Tax Rate

Fiscal Year	Total Assessed Valuation	Assessed Ratio %	Estimated True Value	Tax Rate Per $100
1966	10,001,840	50%	20,003,680	1.10
1967	10,364,819	50%	20,729,638	1.10
1968	10,894,970	50%	21,789,940	1.20
1969	13,821,181	50%	26,642,362	1.20
1970	14,736,181	50%	29,472,362	1.20

General Obligation Debt Requirements of the Town of Farmville

	Bonds Maturing	Interest	Total	Month & Day
1971	45,000.00	23,075.00	68,075.00	June 30
1972	45,000.00	21,500.00	66,500.00	June 30
1973	45,000.00	19,875.00	64,875.00	June 30
1974	45,000.00	18,250.00	63,250.00	June 30
1975	45,000.00	16,625.00	61,625.00	June 30
1976	40,000.00	15,000.00	55,000.00	June 30
1977	40,000.00	13,262.50	53,262.50	June 30
1978	40,000.00	11,525.00	51,525.00	June 30
1979	40,000.00	10,225.00	50,225.00	June 30
1980	40,000.00	8,925.00	48,925.00	June 30
1981	50,000.00	7,625.00	57,625.00	June 30
1982	35,000.00	5,875.00	40,875.00	June 30
1983	25,000.00	4,500.00	29,500.00	June 30
1984	25,000.00	3,375.00	28,375.00	June 30
1985	25,000.00	2,250.00	27,250.00	June 30
1986	25,000.00	1,125.00	26,125.00	June 30

FIVE YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT - Farmville, N. C.



FARMVILLE, N. C.
SUMMARY OF PROJECT ESTIMATES

PAGE NO.	PROJECT CLASS	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
95	Administration	100,000.00				100,000.00			
97	Fire Department	57,000.00						20,000.00	37,000.00
99	Police Department	24,000.00		2,250.00	4,500.00	2,250.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
102	Water & Light Department	859,200.00		250,000.00	216,000.00	71,733.33	106,000.00	105,733.33	109,733.33
108	Streets and Sanitation Department	192,900.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	52,500.00	35,400.00
	Total	1,233,099.99		282,250.00	250,500.00	188,983.33	141,000.00	183,233.33	187,133.33
	Total Local Funds	1,233,099.99							

TOWN OF FARMVILLE, N. C.
SUMMARY OF PROJECT ESTIMATES

PAGE NO.	PROJECT CLASS: ADMINISTRATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	FISCAL YEAR				
	PROJECT TITLE				1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
96	New Municipal Building	100,000				100,000			
	Total	100,000							

PROJECT CLASS: Administration

PROJECT TITLE: Construction of new Municipal Building

PROJECT ESTIMATE	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	fiscal years				
				1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
PRIMARY PROJECT COST	100,000.00				100,000.00			
Secondary Projects								
TOTAL PROJECT COST	100,000.00				100,000.00			

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would construct a modern municipal building upon the present site of the Farmville Town Hall. The building would be one story. Temporary offices for town officials during the construction period could be located across the street from the present Town Hall. The town owns a one story building on that site.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: The present Farmville Town Hall was constructed in 1928 and at the present time is in deteriorating condition. See page 8 of CFP.

3. PROGRAMMING OF PROJECT BY YEARS: Construction to begin in 1973.

4. LAND OR RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS: none

5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PRIMARY PROJECTS: none

6. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM HISTORY: none

7. OPERATING BUDGET EFFECT: normal maintenance cost - these should be lower since the old building was difficult to heat or keep cool due to high ceilings.

8. PLAN OF FINANCING: General Fund to pay off loan

TOWN OF FARMVILLE, N. C.
SUMMARY OF PROJECT ESTIMATES

PAGE NO.	PROJECT CLASS: FIRE DEPT. PROJECT TITLE	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
98	Construction of substation and purchase of new pumper	57,000						20,000	37,000
	Total	57,000							

PROJECT CLASS: Fire Department	PROJECT NO. AND TITLE: Construction of new substation and purchase of pumper							
PROJECT ESTIMATE	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	fiscal years				
				1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
PRIMARY PROJECT COST	57,000.00						20,000.00	37,000.00
Secondary Projects								
TOTAL PROJECT COST	57,00.00						20,000.00	37,000.00

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would construct a substation in the southern section of Farmville and place a modern 750 gpm pumper in it to provide faster, cheaper, and more efficient fire protection to residents of this part of Farmville. (See pages 16 & 17 in CFP.)

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: Farmville is separated by railroad tracks that could serve as a barrier in times of a fire. Farmville has reached a stage in its development that calls for expanded service since the town is scattered over a long stretch with several large business establishments and industries on the fringe area. Two stations would provide faster and more efficient service.

3. PROGRAMMING OF PROJECT BY YEARS: 1975-1976 - construction of substation
   1976-1977 - purchase of pumper

4. LAND OF RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS: purchase of site for building

5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PRIMARY PROJECTS: none

6. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM HISTORY: none

7. OPERATING BUDGET EFFECT: will increase maintenance cost due to larger facility and more equipment.

8. PLAN OF FINANCING: General Fund

TOWN OF FARMVILLE, N. C.
SUMMARY OF PROJECT ESTIMATES

PAGE NO.	PROJECT CLASS: POLICE DEPT.	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	FISCAL YEAR				
	PROJECT TITLE				1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
100	Police Car Addition	4,750		2,250				2,500	
101	Police Car Replacement	19,250			4,500	2,250	5,000	2,500	5,000
	Total	24,000							

PROJECT CLASS: Police Department	PROJECT NO. AND TITLE: Police Car Addition							
PROJECT ESTIMATE	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORI-ZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	fiscal years				
				1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
PRIMARY PROJECT COST	4750.00		2250.00				2500.00	
Secondary Projects								
TOTAL PROJECT COST	4750.00		2250.00				2500.00	

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project provides for the addition of two police cars.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: The additional police cars will allow the department to provide better service to the residents of Farmville. Reaction time to calls will be shorter and more frequent patrols will be available. With more cars, the maintenance and repair bills will be less because of fewer miles on each car. If repairs are necessary, then the department will still have cars available with the increased number.

3. PROGRAMMING OF PROJECT BY YEARS: 1971-1972 one car added
   1975-1976 one car added

4. LAND OR RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS: none

5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PRIMARY PROJECTS: police car replacement will be affected since there will be more cars to replace every year.

6. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM HISTORY: none

7. OPERATING BUDGET EFFECT: Increase cost for gas, oil, tires, etc.

8. PLAN OF FINANCING: General Fund

PROJECT CLASS: Police Department	PROJECT NO. AND TITLE: Police Car Replacement							
PROJECT ESTIMATE	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	fiscal years				
				1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
PRIMARY PROJECT COST	19,250.00			4500.00	2250.00	5000.00	2500.00	5000.00
Secondary Projects								
TOTAL PROJECT COST	19,250.00			4500.00	2250.00	5000.00	2500.00	5000.00

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project provides for the replacement of each police car after two years of service.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: The average miles for a police car is 50,000 for two year period and maintenance cost begins to increase after this point, therefore, it is cheaper to trade every two years. By following this policy, the town gets a better trade in or resale value for the car.

3. PROGRAMMING OF PROJECT BY YEARS:
   - 1972-1973 replace two cars
   - 1973-1974 replace one car
   - 1974-1975 replace two cars
   - 1975-1976 replace one car
   - 1976-1977 replace two cars

4. LAND OR RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS: none

5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PRIMARY PROJECTS: New cars were added as an addition to the fleet of cars in 1971-1972 and 1975-1976 budget years - this will increase number of replacements needed.

6. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM HISTORY: none

7. OPERATING BUDGET EFFECT: will lower maintenance cost

8. PLAN OF FINANCING: General Fund

TOWN OF FARMVILLE, N. C.
SUMMARY OF PROJECT ESTIMATES

PAGE NO.	PROJECT CLASS: Water & Light Dept.	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR	FISCAL YEAR				
	PROJECT TITLE			1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
103	Construction of water lines	169,200.00				39,733.33	50,000.00	39,733.33	39,733.33
104	Removal of all lines under six inches	100,000.00			16,000.00	32,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	20,000.00
105	New Well	40,000.00					40,000.00		
106	Sewer Plant Expansion	450,000.00		250,000.00	200,000.00				
107	Conversion of Substation to 7.2KV							50,000.00	50,000.00
	Total	859,200.00							

PROJECT CLASS: Water and Light Department

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE: Construction of water lines

PROJECT ESTIMATE	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	fiscal years				
				1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
PRIMARY PROJECT COST	169,200.00				39,733.33	50,000.00	39,733.33	39,733.33
Secondary Projects								
TOTAL PROJECT COST	169,200.00				39,733.33	50,000.00	39,733.33	39,733.33

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project provides for the construction of water lines in the fringe area of Farmville and to well sites.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: Farmville is growing in several locations within the one-mile fringe area. Many individual homes and several subdivisions are located in this area. These people need a public water system and since these areas will likely be annexed in the future, it will be cheaper to provide water to these areas now and receive the resulting revenue.

3. PROGRAMMING OF PROJECT BY YEARS:

1973-1974 - 6 inch line along U.S. 264A north to Pecan Grove Subdivision
6 inch line along U.S. 264 Bypass beginning at Collins and Aikman plant and going north and west
1974-1975 8 inch line along N.C. 121 north to new well site and one mile west of Joyner's Crossroads
1975-1976 8 inch line to connect U.S. 264A to U.S. 264 Bypass
1976-1977 6 inch line along U.S. 258 for one mile

4. LAND OR RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS: 20 foot easement

5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PRIMARY PROJECTS: none

6. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM HISTORY: none

7. OPERATING BUDGET EFFECT: normal maintenance cost but this should be offset by the revenues paid by users.

8. PLAN OF FINANCING: General Fund

PROJECT CLASS: Water and Light Department

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE: Removal of all lines under six inches

PROJECT ESTIMATE	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	fiscal years				
				1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
PRIMARY PROJECT COST	100,000.00			16,000.00	32,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	20,000.00
Secondary Projects								
TOTAL PROJECT COST	100,000.00			16,000.00	32,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	20,000.00

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would replace all water lines in Farmville under six inches with new six inch pipes.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: In order to maintain proper water pressure for fire protection and give the people of Farmville proper water pressure, no lines under six inches are recommended by North Carolina Fire Rating Bureau.

3. PROGRAMMING OF PROJECT BY YEARS: project to begin 1972 and be completed by 1977.

4. LAND OR RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS: none

5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PRIMARY PROJECTS: none

6. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM HISTORY: none

7. OPERATING BUDGET EFFECT: normal maintenance cost

8. PLAN OF FINANCING: General Fund

PROJECT CLASS: Water and Light Department

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE: New well

PROJECT ESTIMATE		ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORI-ZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	fiscal years				
					1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
PRIMARY PROJECT COST		40,000.00					40,000.00		
Secondary Projects									
TOTAL PROJECT COST		40,000.00					40,000.00		

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would provide the Town of Farmville with a new 700 gallon per minute well.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: With the projected population growth for Farmville, it is projected that Farmville will need a new well by 1975. (See p. 35 in CFP.)

3. PROGRAMMING OF PROJECT BY YEARS: 1974-1975 - well

4. LAND OR RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS: 1/4 acre needed

5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PRIMARY PROJECTS: With the project to replace all lines under six inches, this well will provide better service. This well also could be located along N.C. 121 north and thereby be located along one of the proposed water lines.

6. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM HISTORY: none

7. OPERATING BUDGET EFFECT: Maintenance cost

8. PLAN OF FINANCING: General Fund

PROJECT CLASS: Water and Light Department

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE: Sewer Plant Expansion

PROJECT ESTIMATE	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORI-ZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	fiscal years				
				1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
PRIMARY PROJECT COST	450,000.00		250,000.00	200,000.00				
Secondary Projects								
TOTAL PROJECT COST	450,000.00		250,000.00	200,000.00				

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project would increase the hydraulic capacity of the bio-filter no. one plant by 100% and also increase the efficiency of the aeration pond plant on 264 bypass.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: Both sewage treatment facilities are now overloaded or not operating in a manner acceptable to the N.C. Department of Water and Air Resources. This project will upgrade both facilities and enable Farmville to meet the performance requirements of the Water and Air Resources Department.

3. PROGRAMMING OF PROJECT BY YEARS: 1971-1972 plant number one
   1972-1973 plant number two

4. LAND OR RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS: The aeration pond might need expansion - if no land is available at the present site. The number one plant will require no additional land.

5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PRIMARY PROJECTS: none

6. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM HISTORY: none

7. OPERATING BUDGET EFFECT: continued maintenance cost will increase due to larger facilities.

8. PLAN OF FINANCING: General Fund and General Obligation Bonds.

PROJECT CLASS: Water and Light Department	PROJECT NO. AND TITLE: Conversion of two 1500 KVA substations from 2.4KV to 7.2KV

PROJECT ESTIMATE	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	fiscal years				
				1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
PRIMARY PROJECT COST	100,000.00						50,000.00	50,000.00
Secondary Projects								
TOTAL PROJECT COST	100,000.00						50,000.00	50,000.00

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project will provide more electrical power to the central business district of Farmville.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: In order to maintain a maximum level of efficiency in the central business district, both of these remaining substations need to be upgraded to a 7.2KV status. This upgrading will give better and more efficient service to the local merchants and business establishments.

3. PROGRAMMING OF PROJECT BY YEARS: 1975-1976 - upgrade one substation
   1976-1977 - upgrade one substation

4. LAND OR RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS: none

5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PRIMARY PROJECTS: none

6. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM HISTORY: none

7. OPERATING BUDGET EFFECT: normal maintenance cost

8. PLAN OF FINANCING: General Fund

TOWN OF FARMVILLE, N. C.
SUMMARY OF PROJECT ESTIMATES

PAGE NO.	PROJECT CLASS: Streets & Sanitation	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	FISCAL YEAR				
	PROJECT TITLE				1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
109	Equipment	57,300						38,500	18,800
110-111	Extending and Surfacing Streets	120,600		30,000	30,000		30,000	14,000	16,600
112	Land Acquisition	15,000	20,000			15,000			
	Total	192,900							

PROJECT CLASS: Streets and Sanitation Dept.

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE: Equipment for streets and Sanitation Department

PROJECT ESTIMATE		ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	fiscal years				
					1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
PRIMARY PROJECT COST		57,300.00						38,500.00	18,800.00
Secondary Projects									
TOTAL PROJECT COST		57,300.00						38,500.00	18,800.00

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project will provide for necessary replacement of certain equipment within the Streets and Sanitation Department.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: Much of the equipment used in the Streets and Sanitation Department is old and needs immediate replacement. The items suggested here are among the oldest. (See page 46 in CFP.)

3. PROGRAMMING OF PROJECT BY YEARS:

1975-1976 new packer
new caterpillar for landfill

1976-1977 packer to replace old one
new dump truck
new dump truck body
new 3/4 ton truck

4. LAND OR RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS: none

5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PRIMARY PROJECTS: none

6. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM HISTORY: none

7. OPERATING BUDGET EFFECT: will have normal maintenance cost, but no great increase since most of these will replace old worn out equipment.

8. PLAN OF FINANCING: General Fund

PROJECT CLASS: Streets and Sanitation Dept.

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE: Extending and surfacing streets

PROJECT ESTIMATE		ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	fiscal years				
					1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
PRIMARY PROJECT COST		120,600.00		30,000.00	30,000.00		30,000.00	14,000.00	16,600.00
Secondary Projects									
TOTAL PROJECT COST		120,600.00		30,000.00	30,000.00		30,000.00	14,000.00	16,600.00

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project will surface and extend streets within Farmville to aid in implementing the town's Thoroughfare Plan.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: Farmville at the present time does not have a workable inner loop to aid travel in and out as well as around inside of Farmville. Most travel is routed through the central business district. The surfacing and lengthening of these streets will give Farmville a better flow of traffic within the town.

3. PROGRAMMING OF PROJECT BY YEARS:

1971-1972 Walnut Street (Sunset to Dale Drive)
Dale Drive (Duke to Walnut Street)
Acton Place (Main Street to George Street)
Crestwood Street (Main Street to Pitt Street)
Zeno Street (Railroad to Cotton Street)
Cotton Street (George Street to Fields Street
Main Street to Contentnea Street)

1972-1973 George Street and Bennett Street (Perry to Main Street)
Williams Street (Acton Place to City Limits)
Wallace Street (George Street to Railroad)
Horton Street (Main Street to Railroad)
George Street (Railroad to Pine Street)

1974-1975 Humphrey Street (Main Street to Railroad)
Darden Street (Main Street to Railroad)
Thorne Street (Main Street to Williams Street)

East Moore Street (Walnut Street to Fields Street)
Bynum Street (one block)
Lincoln Street (one block)
Booker Street (one block)

1975-1976 extend Crestwood from South Main to Pitt and surface
extend Hines Street to Fields Street and surface entire street

1976-1977 extend Dale Drive to North Bynum and pave
extend Fields Street to Dale Street and pave

4. LAND OR RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS: Right of way will be necessary for these streets.

5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PRIMARY PROJECTS: Many of these streets are located in areas now served by water lines under six inches in diameter. These lines are scheduled for replacement beginning in 1972. The water line replacement and street paving should be coordinated in order to save costs. See water map on page for those lines under six inches.

6. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM HISTORY: none

7. OPERATING BUDGET EFFECT: maintenance of street

8. PLAN OF FINANCING: General Fund

PROJECT CLASS: Streets and Sanitation	PROJECT NO. AND TITLE: Land Acquisition							
PROJECT ESTIMATE	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST	PRIOR AUTHORIZATIONS	BUDGET YEAR 1971-1972	fiscal years				
				1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975	1975-1976	1976-1977
PRIMARY PROJECT COST	15,000.00				15,000.00			
Secondary Projects								
TOTAL PROJECT COST	15,000.00				15,000.00			

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: This project will provide five acres of land to be used for cemetery purposes.

2. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION: The present cemeteries of Farmville have sold 90% of available space and more space will soon be needed. (See page 82 CFP.)

3. PROGRAMMING OF PROJECT BY YEARS: 1973 - purchase of five acres

4. LAND OR RIGHT OF WAY REQUIREMENTS: approximately five acres

5. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PRIMARY PROJECTS: none

6. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM HISTORY: none

7. OPERATING BUDGET EFFECT: Maintenance, however, Farmville has been making a profit on the sale of its cemetery lots.

8. PLAN OF FINANCING: Cemetery Land Fund (presently $20,000.00)

SUMMARY OF PROJECT ESTIMATES AND SOURCES OF REVENUE

BUDGET YEARS	TOTAL PROPOSED CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	SOURCES OF REVENUE
1971-1972	282,250.00	$150,000.00 - general obligation bonds $132,250.00 - general fund
1972-1973	250,500.00	$100,000.00 - general obligation bonds $150,500.00 - general fund
1973-1974	188,983.33	$173,983.33 - general fund $ 15,000.00 - cemetery fund
1974-1975	141,000.00	$141,000.00 - general fund
1975-1976	183,233.33	$183,233.33 - general fund
1976-1977	187,133.33	$187,133.33 - general fund
TOTAL	1,233,099.99	$250,000.00 - general obligation bonds $968,099.91 - general fund $ 15,000.00 - cemetery fund